ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,083—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1894. 5 P.M.
†	SIAM	3260	500	H. Weighell	8th June.
BL	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	22nd "
B.L.	GANGES	4256	800	G W Atkinson	29th "
†	SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4256	800	W. D. Worcester	13th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	20th "
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	27th "
†	SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.L.	SHANNON	4139	800	E. Crewes	10th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	17th "
B. *	HYDASPES	2998	450	E. Gordon	24th "
†	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	31st "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
B.* This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board,and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

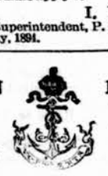
CLYDE, 13th June; ROSETTA, 27th June;
SURAT, 11th July; CATHAY, 28th July.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	.....	2,811	500	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	14th June.
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	9th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnig	4,409	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 1st, 1894.

S. S. "ETOLIA," 3,139 tons, Captain R. JONES, will SAIL from BOMBAY to HULL on June 7th. This Steamer is fitted with Electric Light and has all Cabins amidship. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 2nd June, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. Manilla, 25th June, and s. s. Singapore, 23rd July, 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th June, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,200 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamers, SATRUNJI and MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY and SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.

Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 5th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 7th June, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreb, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 9th June, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on the 7th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 7th June, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th June, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's S. S. "AVOCA" will SAIL as above on the 8th instant. For freight and passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents, Khoja Mohla.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUBLIN	F. Snow.	3267	about 16th June.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th May, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAIL WAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

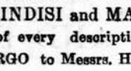
PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

"ANCHOR" LINE.



DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay.
ASIA	J. Laird	June 9.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	July 20.
ARABIA	G. Read	August 3.
ARMENIA	R. Garrick	August 22.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 13.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, May 23, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO by S.S. "D. BALDUINO," which, through Breakdown in her Engines while in the Red Sea, was Towed Back to Suez, are hereby informed that the Cargo she was carrying has been Transhipped into S. S. "BORMIDA," which arrived in Bombay yesterday.

Consignees of the Cargo are, therefore, requested to present their BILLS OF LADING to the Undersigned, Sign an average BOND and PAY a DEPOSIT of 20 PER CENT. on the Invoice value of their respective goods, when the usual Delivery Order will be granted.

C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 1st June, 1894.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPORTING AND GYMKHANA KIT.

CRICKET
GOLF
POLO
TENNIS
FOOTBALL
FENCING
FISHING TACKLE.
RACQUETS
FIVES
DUMB BELLS.
ARMS and AMMUNITION.

COMPLETE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOVELTIES.

ILFORD EXPOSURE METER — A simple, infallible and convenient Apparatus for Estimating Exposures with any Plates and Stop;—at any time and in any Country. Price Rs. 6-0 each.

	¼ plate	½ plate	whole plate	10×8
ILFORD MEDIUM ISOCHROMATIC PLATES	Re. 1-0	Rs. 2-4	Rs. 4-4	Rs 7-4

BOMBAY. { PHILLIPS & CO., LD., } POONA.

"IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FLATTERY."

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY "THE SQUARE BOTTLE."

THE success of NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY has attracted competitors, who apparently deem it wise, in order to sell their goods, to imitate the get-up of our Friend's Whisky. See the *Sportsman's* Newspaper as to the merits of the Genuine N. J. "Squares," and write us for Samples, sending P. O. O. for value of same. Price Rs. 35-8 per Case.

CHAMPAGNE,

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

"BINET FILS"

DRY ELITE, "1884," Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Quarts.
Equal to the Best, and better than all the Rest. TRY IT!!

CHAMPAGNE.

SAUMUR

M. M. DENEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.

A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, especially adapted for Cup use. Rs. 33-0 per doz. Bottles,

KÜPPER'S PILSENER

HAS OBTAINED PRIZE MEDAL CHICAGO EXHIBITION,
GUARANTEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT FOR ALL TIME,
IS THE VERY FINEST OF GERMAN BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

N.B.—Above PRICES are INCREASED 11½ per cent. owing to FALL in EXCHANGE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
H. E. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, &c., &c.

AWARDED FOR

THE FOLLOWING

SPECIALITIES.

CIGARETTES
(Daily manufactured).

	Rs. as.
Duke of Connaught ..... per 100	4 0
Finos Lady (for ladies and beginners) ..... "	3 0
Alpha (very mild) ..... "	2 8

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
(BY DIRECT IMPORTATION).

Rothschilds ..... per box of	25	Rs. 12	8
Reg. Principe ..... "	25	" 10	0
Reg. Reina ..... "	25	" 7	8
Trabucos ..... "	25	" 3	4
Caliope ..... "	50	" 6	0
Damas ..... "	100	" 10	0
Romeo Y Jullietta ..... "	50	" 5	8
Hidalgas ..... "	100	" 10	0
* Corea ..... "	25	" 5	0
Carolina ..... "	100	" 8	0
Delice ..... per packet of 20		" 1	0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

PIPE TOBACCO.

	Rs. as.
Own "Golden Leaf" Mild ..... per lb.	3 0
" "Golden Medium," Medium ..... "	2 8
" "Cavendish, Strong" ..... "	1 8

Originated by me, and has justly become famous, throughout India, as evinced by the large demand they have enjoyed during the past quarter century, attempts at spurious imitations having failed to displace or supplant them.

SUMATRA CIGARS.
(Own registered brand).

	Rs. as.
Stanley Cigars, No. 1 ..... per box of 100	4 0
Do. do. No. 2 ..... " "	3 8
Nautch Girl, Small size ..... " "	3 0

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Dindigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the finest in India, the most delicious made, a real luxury.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO,

GENERAL TOBACCONIST.
BOMBAY.

OUR "NOTED" & "ORIGINAL" CLUB, STRAW HATS.
ROUGH CHIP—BEST FINISH.
Rs.
THE SUMMER 3-12.
STYLE FOR 1894.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | THE FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

A BOON TO MEN — Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 499, High Holborn, LONDON.

POPULAR CLOCKS.

REGULATOR CLOCKS—

All in well finished and seasoned Wooden cases, 3 feet high, excellent Timekeepers when properly fixed on a substantial wall, striking the Hours and Half-Hours on a Gong or extra large size Bell.

8-day Clock, superior make	Rs. 60
Do. medium quality, striking on a large Bell	" 40
Do. extra long case	" 55

ELECTRIC CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES—

The Electric Clock is one of the latest as well as the simplest and most useful Inventions of the present day. It requires no Winding, as this is performed by the Clock itself with the aid of a dry battery placed on the top of it. Those who trust their Clocks to servants to be wound would find these Clocks very useful and convenient, as they do away with frequent irregularities and neglect on the part of servants.

ELECTRIC TIMEPIECE, with dry battery complete	Rs. 80
Do. do. do.	" 110

ARMY CLOCKS—

LIKE THE Carriage Clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at are, still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has strong well finished solid Lever movement, 5-inch enamelled dial with bold figures, and is enclosed in a solid leather or teakwood outer travelling case with lock and key. The case of the Clock itself is a substantial nickelled drum opening at the back and front on a hinge, to admit of winding and setting hands. It is altogether a sound and serviceable article, on which dependence can be placed.

Timepiece, the same as above, with 6-inch dial	Rs. 75
Clock, do. do. do.	" 95

BRACKET CLOCKS—

American 8-day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained Black Wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

French-made Clocks, black and gold Wooden cases, very handsome, with Brackets to match. Rs. 125 to Rs. 180.

ENGINE-ROOM OR SHIPS' CLOCKS—

In solid nickelled cases, specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room.

Very highly recommended for Mills, Factories, or Vessels, 6-inch white enamelled dial, bold figures, stout hands, with seconds hand. Timepiece	Rs. 55
Ditto. ditto. Clock	" 75

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! — VALVOLINE — THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1894.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on THURSDAY, the 14th June, 1894, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Letter to the Secretary, from C. H. Byrne, Esq., resigning his seat on the Corporation.
2. Memorandum to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, notifying the election, by Fellows of the University of Bombay, of Dr. Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, B. S., M. R. C. S., M. D., as a Councillor, in place of the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Oxenham, M. A., resigned.
3. Government Resolution appointing H. I. B. Hargrave, Esq., M. A., M. Inst. C. E., and Major B. Scott, R. E., C. I. E., A.I.C.E., to be members of the Corporation, vice R. B. Carroll, Esq, M. Inst., C.E. and J. P. Cornforth, Esq, resigned. Government Resolution appointing Pestonji Nasarvanji Wadia, Esq, to be member of the Corporation, vice Framji Dorabji Divecha, Esq., deceased.
4. Letter to the Secretary, from Manekshah J. Talayarkhan, Esq., explaining the reason for his temporary absence from Meetings of the Corporation.
5. Letter to the Secretary, from Mr. Hormusji Framji Divecha, expressing thanks of himself and his brother to the Corporation, for their expression of regret on the death of the late Framji Dorabjee Divecha, Esq., L. M. & S.
6. Letter to the Secretary, from the Secretary, Joint Schools' Committee, reporting that the Hon'ble Mr. Oxenham having resigned his seat on the School Board, the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C. I. E., has been elected Chairman in his place.
7. Sanction to be asked to the grants of Rs. 271 and Rs. 97, respectively, to meet the cost of connecting (1) the standpipe behind Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit's chawl, Nos. 538-85, Falkland Road, and (2) the stable of Mr. Jamshedji Kamaji, at Kalbadevie Road, with the Municipal sewer thereat.
8. Sanction to be asked to the expenditure of Rs. 819, to meet the cost of connecting the cesspool of houses belonging to Mr. Kawasji Sorabji and Mr. Shivlai Motilal, with the Falkland Road sewer.
9. Sanction to be asked to the grant of Rs. 510-4-0, for cost of telegraphing to the Governments of India and Bombay the representations of the Corporation on the subject of the proposed further increase of the Bombay City Police.
10. Sanction to be asked to the retaining up to 30th September next, of 50 hired carts and bullocks, for the Health Department, at a total cost of Rs. 9,067-8-0.
11. Sanction to be asked to the payment of Rs. 1,440 to allow of the completion of the Surveys and Estimates, for those portions of the city, viz., Parel, Muzagon and old Race Course, &c., &c., which required to be dealt with on the Sectional system.
12. Letter to the President, from the Municipal Secretary reporting the budget transfer, sanctioned on the 25th April, 1894, Rs. 30, from savings on the grant for Lighting, to Commissioner's Department, to meet cost of winding 4 gas pressure gauges.
13. Sanction to be asked to the writing off of (1) Rs. 7,642-6-6, from the Live Stock return of the Health Department, being the book value of 117 bullocks that died or became incapacitated, and one that was destroyed, during the quarter ending 28th February 1894; (2) Rs. 789-13-6, from the Live Stock return of the Market and Slaughter House Department, being the book value of 8 bullocks sent to Hinjrol, during the same quarter; and (3) Rs. 400, from the Live Stock of the Fire Brigade Department, being the book value of one horse that died on 5th February, 1894.
14. Report of the Standing Committee on the past and present systems of writing off of unserviceable and other stores and recommending sanction to the writing off of Rs. 1,01,540-4-0, being the book loss on the sale by auction and otherwise of unserviceable and other stores as per summary given in the report.
15. Sanction to be asked to the purchase of a steam Economiser for Love Grove Pumping Station at 2299, and to the payment of Rs. 624-15-4, additional, being difference between the rate of exchange when the contract was let in. 3d. and that of a later day's figures, namely, 1s. 3d.
16. Sanction to be asked to an additional grant of Rs. 3,314, to meet the ground rent payable during 1894-95, to the Port Trust, for land leased for the site of a temporary chawl for bigaries of the Health Department.
17. Letter to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, forwarding plans and estimates of the sewerage of that part of the Parel sewage district which can be dealt with on the gravitation system, and in which pipe sewers have not already been laid, at an estimated cost, with 15 per cent., contingencies, of Rs. 81,629.
18. Notice of motion from Fardunji N. Bisni, Esq., on the subject of the improvement of Abdul Rahiman Street.
19. Letter to the President, from the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, representing the urgent necessity for the early carrying out of the sewerage of Mazagon.
20. Letter to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, on the subject of constructing a storm water drain in Cruickshank Road, at a cost of Rs. 27,073.
21. Letter to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, forwarding (1) Copy of his report to Government, No. 12299, dated the 21st September 1893; (2) Copy of letter to the Municipal Commissioner, from the late Brigadier-General Budgen.
22. Letter to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, suggesting certain addition at the foot of the table of fees sanctioned by the Corporation, under Sections 324 and 479 of the Municipal Act.
23. Letter to the President, from Mr. Ahmed Mahomed Surti, complaining that he is informed that certain moneys due to him for land taken up for street improvement have become time-barred.
Resolution of the Standing Committee, forwarding Commissioner's Memorandum thereon.
24. Letters to the President, from Mr. Gungaram Krishnaji, complaining that the Commissioner refuses to grant a license for applicant's tannery.
Resolution of the Standing Committee, forwarding letter from the Commissioner, stating the objections to the renewal of the license in question.
25. Letter to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, on the subject of the storage of hay in the City.
26. Memorandum to the Secretary, from Commissioner, requesting sanction to Mr. Diogo Vaz being allowed to lay a 1" water pipe for the distance of about 600 feet on Municipal ground forming part of the Tulsi main land at Upper Mahim, on certain conditions.
27. Return of new properties assessed, &c., during the quarter ending 31st March 1894.
28. Return of sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, at Arthur Road, for the month of April 1894.
29. Letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction of the Corporation to water connections being granted to the lessees of the Bombay Municipal land at Coorla, outside Coorla Municipal limits, at the rate of Annas 12 per 1,000 gallons.
30. Letter to the Secretary, from Mr. Gokuldas Parekh, President, Harkisondas Brijlal Memorial Committee, requesting to be informed whether the Corporation will accept Rs. 500 in 4 per cent. Government Paper, the interest of which shall be devoted to prizes to pupils of the Municipal Budhwardhak School at Kalbadevi Road.
31. Memorandum to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, reporting on the previous history of the services of Mr. W. Pearson, Acting Chief Accountant.
32. Further petition to the Corporation, dated 15th ultimo, from Hadji Habib Mahomed and others, requesting that, in consequence of the fire in Frere Road, they may be exempted from the payment of Municipal taxes and fees. Resolution of the Standing Committee thereon.
33. Letter to the Secretary, from Mr. B. K. Kotewal, submitting for consideration of the Corporation petition from himself and other citizens, asking for the widening of the First Marine Street, Dhobi Talao. Resolution of the Standing Committee thereon.
34. Sanction to be asked to the Exchange of about 994 square yards of Municipal ground at Arthur Road for a plot thereat, of about 1,512 square yards, the property of the Indian Manufacturing Company, the difference in area, about 517 square yards given up by the Company being paid for by the Municipality at Rs. 4 per yard. The land required by the Municipality forms part of the site of Gilder Street extension to Agripada.
35. Letter from Messrs. Venkoo Baloo and Co., building Contractors, asking that a portion of the Fees they have been charged for the deposit of building materials may be remitted, and that the Building fees may be altered.
36. Letter from the Commissioner requesting approval of the Corporation to the acquisition from the Port Trust of 2,527 square yards of land at Colaba at an estimate of 63,175 to the debit of the grant for the Colaba Sewerage for the air-compressing machinery station in connection with that work.
37. Memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding Report from Health Officer on the question of the Saturation of the Soil by Sub-soil Water and the effects thereof on the Public Health, the necessity of drainage.

By Order of the President.
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation's Office, Bombay, 4th June, 1894.

DR. JAEGER'S SANITARY HOSIERY.

AGENTS :

ASQUITH & LORD,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

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FINGER RINGS, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Turquoises, Opals, Pearls, Corals, &c., or any combination of Gems, will be found in Great Variety at

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By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents of book packets, parcels, &c., remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed time, consisting book, periodicals, obliterated foreign stamps, illustrated paper, photo view, sam le cloth, silver coin, pipes, electric belt, embroidered cloth, &c.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate :—Consisting copper handa, zinc, old shawl, cloth, rice, sugar, empty boxes, &c.

Also by order of the Official Assignee, B.C., and in re Haridas Veerjee, trading at Runchorea Jugari, an adjudged insolvent, consisting silver plated cups, pouse, plates and kundora, a very small pearl (khuda) and opened treasury safe.

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Bombay, June 5, 1894.

NOTICES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of TWELVE PER CENT., equivalent to Rs. 60 per Share, declared at the Thirtieth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, for the year ending March 31st, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 14th June, 1894, to Shareholders on the Register at this date, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Head Office, Byculla, 30th May, 1894.

TO ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

FIRST CLASS ENGINEERING BUSINESS, for SALE, at Quetta, complete with Workshops fully equiped.

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LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR PETROLEUM LAMP OIL.

THE Manager of the Burma State Railway invites Tenders for the Supply of 9,600 Imperial Gallons or thereabouts of PETROLEUM LAMP OIL for 12 months, at the rate of about 800 Imperial Gallons a Month more or less as required, and as may be duly notified from time to time.

2. The Flashing Temperature of the Oil must not be lower than 250° Fahrenheit by Abel's test, and must burn without smoking in Carriage Roof Lamps, Engine Head Lamps, &c., with Baynton's Victoria Burners.

3. The Oil will have to be delivered in Cases, not Barrels, to the Storekeeper of this Railway at the General store Depot, Rangoon, commencing from the 1st October next.

4. Tenderers must state the Price of the Oil offered in Indian Currency per Imperial Gallon, its Flashing Temperature by Abel's closed test, and where and by what Firm of Manufacturers the Oil offered was Refined.

5. Each Tender must be preceded by a Sample of not less than one Imperial Gallon of the Oil offered for Supply, which sample should be carefully packed and addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, care of the said Storekeeper, so as to reach him not later than the 18th June next.

6. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves the right of dividing the order equally between two or three Tenderers for the same, or of giving an order for less than the advertised quantity.

7. Tenders must be addressed to the Manager, Burma State Railway, Rangoon, under sealed Covers, and must be delivered at his Office before Noon on the 2nd July next. Covers must be superscribed "Tender for Petroleum Lamp Oil."

By Order,
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Insein, the 24th May, 1894.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 51 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

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Absolute Security Funds now exeed..... £8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to £8,003,265

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Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.
Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.
Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Ale: candria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,730,338
Total Accumulated Funds	"	8,003,265

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1882	£	4,842,054
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1892	"	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years		£3,161,211

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The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
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The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
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The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
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COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS

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THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR ALL FORMS OF

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ARISING FROM

OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

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A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

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(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychinine).
This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly exercising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

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This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards hosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.
Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

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A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulas, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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This pill produces *no irritation* of the gasro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

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This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

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TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. Price 2s. 9d.. or twice that quantity, 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled venders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

(EFFERVESCENT),

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',

AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS

MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM

C. W. FIELD,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,

CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
BRANCHES :—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.
LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
HEAD OFFICE :
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. Interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 120,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office : Esplanade Road.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DRACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVI

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,152½
Bank of Bengal	60,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Hindustan	37,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial &	5,000	100	100		155 to 160
Ld. Mge.	2,000	100	50	10 p. c.	65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	410	all	5 pr. ct.	60xd
Chartered Bank	240,000	420	420	7 pr. ct.	420
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	41	£ 8
National Bank of India	40 000	625	312½	6 pr. ct.	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	320
	750	50	150	7½	235
Back Bay Baths	600	60	50	12	40
Badhan Pile	4,000	100	100	10	103
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,900
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,235
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,310
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	6 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	200	200	Rs. 20	282½
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 800	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir B. Karani & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22-12	310
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	200	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,000	100	100	Nil.	30
Marine & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	91xd
Meyer Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	170
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	86
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	280	5,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3'0
Goondy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	970
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	12xd
			100		
			25		

RAILWAY COMPANIES

					guar.	
G.I. P. R Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c.		2,40
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.		45
PRESS COMPANIES.		Yearly		Rs.		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75		1,300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	5 p.c.		45)
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80		1,010
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90		260
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11		210xd
Bhownuggar City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45		285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7		132½
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	800	200	200			107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14		207½ 185
Colaba	600	1,800	1,800	20		302½
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd Nil		1,170
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—			105
Fort	515	2'500	2,500	Rs. 80		1,150
French	300	500	all	Nil		410
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30		450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4		105
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil		400
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.		235
Mahasagara Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	63		120
Meroantile	1,000	125	125	16		100
Mofussil Co.	3,130	400	400	Nil		375
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil		220
New Beraz	1,200	500	500	Nil		535
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Nil		120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 dv		437½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	300	500	75	20		48
Samoon	300	500	500	20		69
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	186		1,80
Sind	400	1,000	750	35		240
Shree Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil		10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16		200
Volkart		1.00	1000	Rs. 0		1,050
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.						
Alliance	1,800	1,000	all	Rs. 15		475
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil		14
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct		50
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25		625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	500	500	500	20		295
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—		100
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		150
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30		1,150
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil		390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—		765
Connaught Mills	500	500	500	10 pr. ct		620
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10		525
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40		375xd
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,868	100	100	5		440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15		325
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50		375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.		510
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil		275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30 dvd		067½
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40		660
Howard and Bullough	1,800	500	500	2 Rs. 1		520
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60		1,155
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 50		510
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		1,140
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct		515
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil		340
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250			117½
Jowraz Baloo	1,000	1 00.	800	35		815
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		595
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	30		575
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil		725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Rs. 30		560
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.		150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35		610
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,00	1,000	40		700
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100		2,575
Mahalaxmee	000	1,000	1,000	Nil		300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga	1,40	500	500	15 pr. ct		1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		1,595
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6		125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1 000	65		1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100			
Madura Mills.	7,779	100	100	Nil.		pa.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.		75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		340
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil		335
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40		1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil		470
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—		775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25		1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	—		1,300
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30		530
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15		150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½		327½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,260	250	250	12½		155
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15		460
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50		550
Venichunker Lukhmichunder C. Mill Co Ld.	980	0 0	900	15		500
Victoria Mills.	550	1,0	1,000	25		200
Western India.	1,200	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30		660
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—		—
Union Mills, Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	—		500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	29-6
China Leaf	"	29-4 Nominal.
Peaks, Bar Gold old	"	29-0 "
Do. do. new	"	28-12 "
Australia do.	"	29-3
Bombay do.	"	29-0
English Sovereigns	"	18-4
Do. Dreams	"	18-4
Bar Silver 17 Setteenes	"	94-0
Do. 17½ do.	"	94-8
Carolas Dollars	"	205 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	186
Franc pieces	"	310

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Hooseinee and Ponan entered the dock on Saturday, the steamers Avoca, Bahaduri, and Nader, on Sunday, and the steamer Setrunjee yesterday; the steamers Mahanady and Bloemfontein left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Chanda entered, and the steamer St. Regulus left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Chief of Jamkhandi left Bombay, for Poona, on Sunday last.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd having now completed their new studio it will re-open on the 15th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong direct, per extra s. s. Shannon, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., on Friday, the 8th instant.

REMOVAL OF CORPSES TO KERBELLA.—The dead body of Maistie Hajiz, aged five years, who died about a year ago, and that of one Haji, aged about sixty years, who died about two years ago, were removed from the Mogul Cemetery to Mody Bunder to be carried to Kerbella for interment.

THE RAO OF CUTCH.—A salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the saluting battery, at sunrise, this day, to announce the arrival of his Highness the Rao of Cutch in Bombay, and another salute of seventeen guns at sunrise, to-morrow, the 6th instant, to announce the departure of his Highness.

THE SULTAN NAWAZ JUNG.—His Highness Awad bin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jung, Chief of Sheher and Maculla, accompanied by his two grandsons and twenty followers, arrived privately by mail from Bandora, on Sunday before last, to recruit his health, and is at present staying in the bungalow of Mr. Rahimoobhai Allana, Warden Road, Breach Candy.

DR. BLANEY'S STATUE.—Mr. Shivshanker Narayen, the well-known photographer at the School of Arts, has finished some excellent photographs of the ceremony of unveiling the statue of Dr. Blaney last Saturday afternoon. He first depicts Mr. Acworth addressing the assembly, the second in the act of unveiling. The views are in Mr. Shivshanker's well-known style, and worthy of preservation.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major Smith and the Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following progamme, this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

Overture	Occasional
Polonaise	Der Fakelzug
Aria	Siege of Corinth
Gavotte	Imperiale
Selection	Nautch Girl
Valse	Fedora

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT AT ABDUL RAHIMAN STREET.—Gunny Ameer, a Mahomedan, residing on the third floor of a house, at Abdul Rahiman Street, has reported to the police, that at about 11 o'clock, on the night of the 2nd instant, he left on a nail in his room a linen jacket, containing a gold finger ring, set with a small diamond, a silver watch with a metal chain attached, and two sets of rosary beads, of the collective value of Rs. 240, and that on the following morning he missed the jacket and the property.

CHARITY ABUSED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Harichand Gulabchand, a mendicant, was charged with the theft of a silk turban, belonging to Dulabji Raghavji. The accused used to visit the complainant's room to receive alms every morning, and, on Saturday, when he went there as usual, and, finding nobody in the room, he made away with the turban. The Magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Grey prosecuted one Arjoon Abba, a rent collector, in the employ of Mr. Anoss, a driver in the service of the G. I. P. Railway, on a charge of keeping a common gaming house, at Ferguson Road, and fourteen other Hindus on a charge of gaming therein with cards, dice, and money on Sunday last. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced the first to pay a fine of Rs. 12 and the rest Rs. 5 each.

ANCHORING WITHOUT THE REGULATION LIGHTS.—Vishram Govind, Saccaram Bhicaji, and Luxmon Baji, tindals of three different barges, were yesterday brought up by Inspector Williamson, of the Harbour Police, and placed before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on the charge of anchoring in fairway without the regulation lights, on the 2nd instant. While the police officer was going his usual round, a little after midnight, he found the accuseds' vessels lying in the harbour without the side-lights required under the harbour rules. The accused admitting their guilt, were fined Rs. 10 each.

THE MORVI CHALLENGE CUP.—Messrs. Lund, Blockley, and Carter have on view in Bombay the Morvi Challenge Cup, which they have designed and manufactured for H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi. It is in the form of a tankard, fifteen inches high, of the same bold Romanesque design as the cup they made for several years for the Byculla Club. The cover is surmounted by a finely executed model of a jockey and country-bred. The front medallion bears an appropriate inscription, and the obverse, the Morvi coat-of-arms. The whole is richly gilt, and of the high class of workmanship for which they have made themselves so wide a reputation.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF GANJA.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, fined Shaikh Ebrahim Shaikh Mahomed Rs. 30 for selling a quantity of ganja without having obtained a license from the Collector of Bombay. Dedarulla Hafezulla, an Abkari Inspector, having received information that illicit drug was being systematically sold at Dhobi Gulli he asked for the assistance of the police, and Inspector Mynn sent some of his men to find out the truth. A man was sent with marked coin to purchase ganja and the policemen in plain clothes arrested the accused in the act of selling the opium.

THE DAMODHAR THACKERSEY MOOLJEE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—In accordance with resolutions passed by the board of directors of the Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills and of the Indian Manufacturing Company, a charitable dispensary has been opened from the 1st instant for the use of the employes of these two mills, in memory and bearing the name of the late Mr. Damodher Thackersey Mooljee, who was chairman and agent of the mills. A separate building has been erected for the dispensary in the compound of the Hindustan Mills, where already a large number of mill-hands are receiving medical treatment daily. The dispensary has been placed in charge of Dr. Misser, L. M. and S.

A PICK POCKET.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Stanford charged Baboo Luxmon, an old offender, with the theft of a purse from the pocket of Daji Sadoo. The complainant was standing at a shop in the native town, at Dhobi Talao, making some purchases when the accused came up from behind and removed the purse from his pocket. The shopkeeper saw this and he drew the complainant's attention, and as soon as a passer-by arrested the accused, he threw away the purse and attempted to escape, but he was immediately secured and made over to the police. The accused admitted his offence and as he had previously been convicted of similar offences more than once, his Worship sentenced him to six months' hard labour in the common jail.

A CLEVER THIEF.—Abdul Yar Mahomed, a Mahomedan youth, aged about twenty years, went to the shop of one Dayabhay Hurridas, a pearl merchant, at Shaik Memon Street, on Sunday noon, and asked to be shown some pearls, which, he said, he wanted to buy. The merchant immediately produced some pearls, which the Mahomedan inspected one after the other, and while doing so he put one of the pearls in his mouth. The complainant, who was sitting near by, saw the accused putting his hand to his mouth and growing suspicious he counted the pearls, and there was one short. The police were informed and the accused's person was searched but the pearl was not recovered. Accused then admitted having swallowed the pearl, and he was, therefore, taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and the contents of his stomach examined, but the pearl was not to be found.

SERIOUS CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT CHURCH GATE STREET.—A carriage accident of a somewhat serious nature, took place, yesterday afternoon, at the corner of the Church Gate Street, in front of Messrs. Macropolo's shop, which resulted in the death of a horse, attached to a carriage belonging to a Marwaree. It appeared that a hack victoria, driven by one Santoo Abe, was being driven along the Church Gate Street towards the direction of the Flora Fountain, when it suddenly took a turn on the right near Messrs. Macropolo's shop and collided with a Marwaree's carriage, which was then entering into the Church Gate Street, with the result that the third vehicle ran into the horse attached to the Marwaree's carriage, killing the animal on the spot. The carcase of the horse was subsequently removed by the Municipal authorities. The driver Santoo Aba will be charged to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, with driving his vehicle on the wrong side of the road.

ROBBING A CHILD.—Gunnu Dhurma and Maga Kera, two young Hindus, were, yesterday, charged before Mr Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with the theft of gold ornaments from the person of a little girl. The accused were going along the Bhuleshwar Road, on the afternoon of the 29th ultimo, when they saw there a little girl with gold ornaments on her person. They induced the girl to accompany them to the maidan, where they removed the ornaments, and, leaving her alone behind them, they went to a house at Null Bazar. A man of their acquaintance came up to that place as the accused were sharing the booty. The accused paid five rupees to the man, who refused to accept the money, and informed the police. Inquiries were made, and the ornaments were found with the accused; in the meantime the girl who was found crying in the road was taken to her house by a Hindu boy. The prisoners were convicted and sentenced to twelve and six months' rigorous imprisonment, respectively.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Cassee, a Hindu woman, aged about twenty-four years, the wife of a porter, in the employ of the G.I.P. Railway, attempted to commit suicide by drowning herself in a tank, near the Curry Road railway station, at 6 o'clock, on Sunday evening, in consequence of the alleged ill-treatment of her husband towards her. For the last three months the husband had been suspecting his wife of infidelity, and consequently he used to assault her occasionally. On Sunday evening, during the absence of her husband, she left the house, and having walked up to the tank, threw herself in, and would have been drowned, had it not been for the timely assistance of a porter, who, on seeing the woman struggling in the water, immediately ran to her rescue, and having brought her out of the tank, took her to the J. J. Hospital, where she was treated. Cassee was yesterday charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with having attempted to commit suicide, on Sunday evening. She denied the charge, stating that, while she was walking along the tank, she was suddenly seized with a fit, and fell down in the tank. The Magistrate warned, and discharged the woman.

GOA NEWS.—At the request of the managers of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, the Goa Government have exempted from payment of port dues the steamers of the Company touching at the port of Marmagoa.—The receipts of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the eighteen weeks of the first half-year, ending 5th May, amounted to Rs. 2,26,454 as compared with Rs. 2,41,526 for a corresponding period last year.—Senhor Teixeira da Silva, the ex-Governor-General of Goa, died on 2nd May at sea on his returning from Mozambique to Portugal. His Government at Mozambique as well as at Goa was of short duration.—The innumerable institutions on the principle of mutual aid brought out by reckless speculators in Goa have induced the Government to order promoters to submit the rules of all these institutions for the approval of the Government within a month.—The result of the general elections in Portuguese India for the three circles were to be officially declared on Sunday the 3rd June.—The Government have issued orders that public servants on sick leave will not be permitted to rejoin their appointment before the expiration of their leave unless they submit to a fresh medical examination as to physical fitness.—The Governor-General continues to reside at Quepem.—Rev. Dr. M. d'Oliveira Xavier, Secretary to his Grace the Patriarch-Archbishop, has been appointed Rector of the Seminary of Rachol.

A DISHONEST NEIGHBOUR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Hassanalli Janmea, a Mahomedan, aged twenty-eight years, was placed at the instance of Inspector Holdway, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of stealing a silver anklet, of the value of Rs. 12, from the person of a girl, Koolsam, the daughter of Ebrahim Curreem, a Mahomedan, residing at Doctor Street, Erskine Road. The accused was further charged with committing criminal breach of trust in respect of a silver ornament, of the value of Rs. 8, belonging to a woman, Fatma, and some copper utensils, of the value of Rs. 2, belonging to Dostmahomed Abdulla, residing at Null Bazaar. It appeared that, on Saturday noon, the girl Koolsam was playing in her parents' house when the accused who lives in the same house went to her and having put in her hands four pies, removed a silver anklet from her leg and left the house. The girl's father made a report to the police, and the accused was arrested the same night at Null Bazaar, and the ornament was recovered from a Marwaree, named Nehalchund, with whom it had been pledged by the accused for Rs. 3. On making further inquiries, a silver ornament and some copper utensils, which the accused had borrowed from different persons for wearing in festive season, were also found pledged with another Marwaree residing in the same locality. The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to an accumulated term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL EFFECT OF DRINK.

MR. BYRNE, the deputy coroner, held an inquest, yesterday afternoon, at the St. George's Hospital, regarding the death of Mr. James Parker, aged thirty years, lately a foreman coppersmith, in the employ of the P. and O. Company, residing at Mazagon. From the evidence adduced before the coroner, it appears that the deceased had been in the habit of drinking heavily for some time past, and had often been treated by the P. and O. Company's apothecary and Dr. Sidney Smith for the complaints arising from excessive drink. On Thursday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, the apothecary attached to the dock sent for Dr. Sidney Smith to treat the deceased. Dr. Sidney Smith saw him, and prescribed for him. On Friday last, the deceased's wife left for England, and as he still continued somewhat ill and had no one to look after him, he was taken to the St. George's Hospital by some of his friends. On admission into the hospital, he said he was suffering from metallic poisoning from the fumes of copper. He became rapidly worse in the hospital, and died at 12-40 p.m., yesterday. The following evidence was recorded:—

Dr. Sidney Smith said that, on Thursday last, at about 9-30 a.m., the apothecary attached to the dock asked him to see the deceased who was then suffering from constant vomiting. He saw the deceased and prescribed for him. He (Dr. Smith) was under the impression that he was suffering from alcoholism as he had seen him on many previous occasions showing exactly the same symptoms. Deceased's wife left for England by the last Friday's mail and finding he still continued somewhat ill and had no one to look after him, his friends suggested that he should be sent to the St. George's Hospital, and he (Dr. Smith) approved of that. Witness last saw deceased on Friday morning.

Dr. M. Collie, Resident Surgeon of St. George's Hospital, said that the deceased was admitted into the hospital, at 9 p.m., on Sunday, when he appeared to be very ill. He was very feeble, and had not the full use of his limbs, and said he had suffered from constipation for three days. He showed no signs of recent imbition of alcohol. His temperature was 100° on admission, and rapidly rose to 103°. His pulse became rapidly 140°. He became unconscious about 9-30 p.m., on the same day, rapidly grew worse, and died at 12-40 p.m., yesterday. He was prejudiced, and he himself said he was suffering from metallic poisoning from fumes of copper. The symptoms were consistent with apoplectic seizure, consequent on alcoholism.

Police Inspector James Ellis said that he had known the deceased for the last seven months, and had seen him very frequently during that period. He was always subject to drink. About a fortnight ago he was drinking very heavily, but afterwards he ceased to do so. Witness was told that the deceased had been warned that he would be reported if he did not stop drinking. He was all right up to Friday last when he saw his wife off, but since then he had been again drinking heavily to the knowledge of the witness. Witness believed that he saw the deceased in the dockyard on Saturday last, when he was under the influence of liquor. The P. and O. Company's apothecary had told witness that he had treated the deceased for liver consequent on drink.

The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the foregoing facts.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscription, paid into the Bank of Bombay, is acknowledged with thanks:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Louis Penny	25	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged	1,20,804	9	5
Grand Total	1,20,829	9	5

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
HARKISONDAS NAROTUMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

June 4.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 5th and 6th silver spoon competitions, scores counting for the monsoon aggregate, took place at Santa Cruz, on Saturday afternoon, the 3rd June. There was a good attendance of members and a very enjoyable afternoon was spent. The shooting was not quite up to the average of most members who were present. The same strong and rather fitful wind prevailed as was experienced the previous week, and the competitions being at 700 and 800 yards made good scoring all the more difficult. The following members are now handicapped: —Lieut. T. M. English, Gunnery-Instructor Bedford, Colr-Serg. Black, Lce.-Corpl Mason, and Vol. Mackeson, four points each; Lieut. F. W. English, Serg-Major Downing, Serg. Prescott, Serg. Boylette, Corpl. Lund, and Corpl. Otto, two points each. The following are the scores:—

5TH COMPETITION.

	Scores 700 yds.
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	31a
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	29b
Vol W Mackeson, B B and C I Ry Vols	28c
Vol A G Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Sergeant H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Vol G A Lasbury, G I P Ry Vols	21
Corpl C A Cutler, G I P Ry Vols	21
Lieut G F Pennock, G I P Ry Vols	21
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Qr-Mr Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Corp T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	8
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Sergt-Inst G F Perry, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol	15
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Royal Lancaster Regt.	5

(a) Handicapped 2 points, Winner of 1st Spoon; (b) Winner of 2nd Spoon; (c) Winner of 3rd Spoon.

6TH COMPETITION.

	Scores 800 yds.
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	29a
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	27b
Vol W Mackeson, B B and C I Ry Vols	27c
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	26d
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	25
Corpl C A Cutler, G I P Ry Vols	24
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Vol A G Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Colr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Vol G A Lasbury, G I P Ry Vols	16
Qr-Mr Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Royal Lancaster Regt.	14
Lieut J F Pennock, G I P Ry Vols	13
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	10
Sergt-Inst G Perry, Bo Vol Rifles	6
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	0

(a) Winner of 1st Spoon; (b) Handicapped 2 points, Winner of 2nd Spoon; (c) Handicapped 2 points, Winner of 3rd Spoon; (d) Handicapped 2 points.

LANDSLIPS AND LAKES IN THE HIMALAYAS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Englishman" says:—Slips occurring and blocking up the passage of hill streams so as to form pools and lakes, must be very common in parts of the North-Western Himalayas, as the hills appear to be composed mostly of rubble and red clay. Naini Tal and Bhim Tal, and the other lakes in the Garwal, have originated in this way, and, again farther north-west we have the lakes of Kashmir, such as Konsa Nag Nundum Sur, and Bhag Sur and the Woolar, in the vale some 15 miles in diameter. Konsa Nag in the Pir Pangal Range of Kashmir, is one of the highest lakes in the Himalayas, being at an altitude of 15,523 feet above sea-level. It is about three miles long and half a mile wide, and must be of great depth, as the water has quite a greenish tint. The dam, blocking up the valley and thereby forming the lake, rises perpendicularly about 1,000ft. From the valley below, is about a quarter of a mile long, and must be some 200 yards wide at its apex, and its lowest level about 400 feet above the surface of the water. About half way down the side of this dam there is a small spring, which joining another one that issues from the hill alongside, eventually joins the Konsa river and flows into the Jhelum. This spring issuing from the dam must have its origin in the lake itself, and I have no doubt in time will open out a larger passage for itself and eventually the lake will burst through, causing great destruction all along the course of the streams affected by it; and, as all these streams eventually flow into the Jhelum, there will ensue another flood such as took place last year in Srinagar, when lives were lost and much damage was done to the towns and bridges. The water during this flood, understand, rose ten feet in one night, and all the European population as well as the Natives had to take to boats. The hills on either side, rising 1,000 feet above the lake, are quite smooth on the face sloping towards it and except for a few tufts of burned dry grass, bereft of all trees, shrubs or herbage of any description; and it sounds quite weird to hear, while standing in perfect solitude on the dam below, the muffled echo of some small stone which displaced by the breeze comes ricocheting down till it falls with a splash in the water below. The side of the hill away from the lake is a sheer precipice for thousands of feet down to the valley below and forms a portion of the ragged Pir Pangal range. "They are supposed to be frequent in this ground and last September we came across the fresh prints of a large red bear. On the opposite end to which the slip has taken place the lake is bisected by a snow covered peak, which forms a strong contrast with its smooth white surface to the rugged grandeur of the adjoining hills.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JUNE 2.

Luard, Lt. Beng 2nd Scottish Rifles on leave, from Mount Abu.
Arnim, Surg-Capt, Beng I M S on duty, from England.

JUNE 4.

Kelly, Surg-Capt, M S A M S on duty, from England.
Condon, Surg-Lt, Beng A M S on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 4.

Kelly, Surg-Capt, M S A M S on duty, to Secunderabad.
Condon, Surg-Lt, Beng A M S on duty, to Allahabad.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—2,000 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co: 55 bales wool, Ibjee Sewjee; 125 bales wool, Nursey Khatao; City of Dublin s—300 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersee: 52 bales wool, Doongersee Nagjee; 144 cwts myrabollams, K M Jethe.
Iran s—420 bales cotton and 3,000 cwts oil cake, Thos H Moore and Co: 375 bales wool, G Toolseedass; 350 bales gunny bags and 400 bales twist waste, Pragjee Heerjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—2,500 bages rice, Thos H Moore and Co; 60 bales ganja, S Noordin; 62 bales skins, Muncherjee Shapurjee and Co; 15 hogsheads pickle and 15 hogsheads chutney, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 5 casks chutney, C J Barnes; 5 cwts peacock feathers and 1 case stuffed, C Sorabjee; 28 cwts ramputree, N N Peerbhoy.

FROM GENOA.

Iran s—850 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Etolia s—8,036 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 3,067 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee; 3,008 cwts myrabollams, South Indian Export Co; 1,995 cwts myrabollams, Wagjee Bachur; 1,010 cwts myrabollams, Heerjee Govindjee; 3,015 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 501 cwts myrabollams, Angoor Khimjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Starlight s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Commander s—165 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 165 bales cotton, Gaddum, Beythell and Co; 55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co;

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 4.

ALL Saturday's market intelligence by wire was chronicled in our report under that evening's date, and no later telegrams are since to hand through Reuter.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	4,55,007
" " Branches...	Dec.	"	19,76,791
Other Deposits	"	"	22,050
Government Securities	"	"	7,33,473
Other Authorized " .....unchanged			*Nil*
Loans	Dec.		29,39,871
Bills Discounted and Purchased.	Dec.		13,93,738
Balances with other Banks	Inc.		1,41,192
Cash.....	"		33,33,955

The further reduction in the Presidency Bank's rates by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 8 per cent., at the Board-meeting, last Thursday, indicated that the monetary current was still running in the direction of greater ease, which is confirmed by the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued today, which discloses an addition of some 33¼ lakhs to the Cash Balance, at 188¼ lakhs, since the date of the previous Return. There had been no movement to speak of in Private Deposits in the week under notice; but both in Loans and Bills Discounted a considerable decrease had taken place, say, of 29¼ lakhs, and 14 lakhs, respectively, the net falling off in trade requirements having been about 43 lakhs, compared with a diminution of 24¼ lakhs in the week preceding. On the other hand, the Cash Balance had been reduced by Government withdrawals from the Bank's branches to the amount of 19 3/4 lakhs, counterbalanced to the extent of 4¼ lakhs by an increase at the branches.

COTTON has been steady here to-day at Saturday's quotations; but no business beyond the purchase of 50 Oomras at Rs. 173 has been reported for export; while the Mills have bought only 1,300 bales, consisting of 500 Dharwar, at Rs 188½; 200 each of Khandwa, at Rs. 184½; Bijapore, at Rs. 177½-8; and Bengal, at Rs. 155; and 100 each of Barsee, at Rs. 191; and Dhulia, at Rs. 154 per candy.

WHEAT continues a quiet market with only a small export business passing. We quote:—

White Peasy, 91 per cent....Rs.	3	14	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 " "	3	12	6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi..... "	3	10	0	"
Red Delhi..... "	3	5	0	"
Hard Yellow ..... "	3	13	0	"
Red Ahmedabad ..... "	3	9	0	"
Hard Red..... "	3	8	0	"

SEEDS.—The tone of this market also has been quiet to-day with a moderate amount of business doing for shippers' account.

LINSEED has advanced half an-anna per cwt., while *Rapeseed* has declined one anna per cwt., our quotations this evening being as follows:—

Linseed .....Rs. 7-11-0 to Rs. 7-13-0		per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat " 6-1-0 to " 6-3-0		"
Do. do. Cawnpore " 5-14-0 to " 6-0-0		"
Do. Red do..... " 5-8-0 to " 5-12-0		"
Gingelly, White..... " 45-0-0 to " 46-0-0		per cdy.
Do. Mixed..... " 40-0-0 to " 42-0-0		

FREIGHTS are very quiet. Rates are unchanged; but there is very little demand for tonnage in any position.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	8,651 bales.
Wheat.....	9,395 cwts.
Linseed	18,339 "
Rapeseed	22,997 "
Gingelly	1,037 "
Poppyseed.....	2,318 "
Groundnuts	3,317 "
Castorseed.....	1,791 "
Rice	1,979 "

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 0 15-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, ready and forward; and at 1s. 1 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which rate a few small lots of Bills were placed at the opening. With an absence of enquiry for remittance, however, and Calcutta at last waking up and coming firm also, our market became firm, three months' sight Credits being quoted at 1s. 1 1/8d. for ready and forward delivery, and Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 1d. for ready and future transfer, at which, however, we heard of no enquiry. 1s. 1 3-16d. was being asked in the meantime for 3 months' sight Credits in some directions, though 1s. 1 1/8d. was procurable up to the close, when the following rates were quoted:—

Bank Bills on Demand .....1s. 1d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 1d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight.....1s. 1 1-32d.		"
Credit 3 " .....1s. 1 1-8 to 3-16d.		"
Francs 3 " .....1·38 to 1·38¾		"

the Bank's buying rates, however, being irregular.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with an upward tendency at 104½ for Fours for cash, and the next settlement, and rates soon advanced ¼ per cent., in both positions, maintaining the advance all day, in a steady market and leaving off at 104¼ both for Money and Account. 3½ per Cents advanced to 101.

SHARES are dull and generally unchanged in value, the only alterations in our list this evening being an advance of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit Mill Scrip; of Rs. 2½ in Luckmidas; and a decline of Rs. 55 in New Great Eastern at our revised quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 3-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols.....	101 3-8-ex.
3 per cent. Rentes.....	100⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55 7-16
Bar Silver	28 3-8

The sum of about £450,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacArthur left here, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

ADEN, JUNE 3.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maroq. Bacquehem, from Trieste, left for Bombay, this evening.

COLOMBO, JUNE 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ravenna arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending June 2, compared with the statement of May 25, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	May 25. Rs.	June 2. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	43,50,000	43,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	47,27,353	51,82,360
Do. do. at Branches	55,89,104	36,12,313
Other Deposits	2,03,13,118	2,03,96,068
Post Bills	5,934	5,867
Cash Credits, undrawn	29,01,882	27,69,184
Rs. ..	5,44,92,391	5,23,15,792
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	78,28,809	70,95,335
Cash Credits on do. do.	73,28,952	72,44,332
Loans do. do. do.	1,39,72,502	1,10,32,631
Current Accounts overdrawn	...	...
Bills Discounted and purchased	87,27,837	73,34,099
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,80,351		
Applied in reduction .. " 2,85,000		
	3,95,351	3,95,351
Stamps &c.	24,586	24,544
Bullion	...	...
Cash Balances with other Banks...	7,16,951	8,38,143
Cash and Currency Notes	1,54,97,402	1,58,31,357
Rs. ..	5,44,92,391	5,23,15,792

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JUNE 3.

10 p.m.	83·2

MONDAY, JUNE 4.

8 a.m.	83·7
10 a.m.	88·4
2 p.m.	89·2
4 p.m.	89·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

DOWNS—May 30, at Horsham, Sussex, Mrs V Downs, the wife of A. Downs, after long years of sickness and pain, borne with Christian fortitude. Deeply regretted and mourned for by her husband and friends. (By cablegram.)

PAYSONS—May 31, at the Woodlands, Irlams, o'th Aeight, Manchester, after two years' patient suffering, Bertha, the dearly-loved wife of William Parsons, Acting Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, aged 41.

WEBB—May 27, at Gloucester, Attwood Francis, in his 35th year, late of the B I S N Company, and son of the late Fras. Webb, Barrister-at-Law. (By Telegram.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FINDLAY—May 31, at Spring Glen, Coonoor, the wife of Joseph G Findlay, of a son.

LIPPERT—May 31, at Madras, the wife of L E Lippert, Southern Mahratta Railway, of a son.

STEEL—May 30, at Oral the wife of C Steel, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

DEATH.

UPSON—June 2, at Egmore, Terence Udolph, son of Hector M Upson, Madras City Police, aged 10 years and 5 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1894.

THE character of the Native Press must be a matter of deep concern to all who have the best interests of India at heart. It is in a sense—though at present a strangely imperfect sense—the voice of the people. And great as may be its deficiencies and its positive faults to-day, there appears no reason why it should not indefinitely improve. It is, so to speak, in its school-days, and the school, too, is one of extraordinary leniency of discipline. And we know that a boy if he is angry, and if he cannot use physical force, and is at the same time not in danger of punishment, is apt to relieve his feelings by "calling names." We also know, that if a master is very long suffering, it is the pride of a naughty boy to "cheek" him, and the lad looks to his little friends for admiration for every piece of insolence he utters. And presently they will vie with each other as to which can, in perfect safety, be most daring. Yet these boys, or some of them, may in time become excellent citizens. So let us be hopeful also of the Native newspapers, and make large allowance for the intoxicating effect upon an undisciplined mind of free permission to speak as it will of powers and dignities. Some writers now, no doubt, find pleasure in calling a Government "treacherous" and its acts "partial and unjust," in saying that a Governor is "an unmitigated failure" and a Lieut.-Governor "impudent," and some readers may think that all this is very fine. But a time will come when a larger body of readers will require substance and not abuse in their papers, and then this style of writing will fall out of vogue. It is too much yet to expect the Native Press at large to realise the dignity of sobriety, the force of moderation, the weight of an utterance which is felt to be kept well within the limits of the conviction of the writer. Let us be content that there are at least some honourable exceptions amongst newspaper writers, that sound judgment is sometimes to be discerned, and valuable observations are occasionally made. And in commenting, as we propose to do, from time to time, upon the Native newspapers of this Presidency, we trust that these favourable elements may be found to be ever growing, and the lower style, of which we have so much at present, to be gradually, if imperceptibly falling out of favour. After all, mere abuse, extravagance and nonsense do very little harm. Indeed, they are not seldom genuinely amusing. For example, take the *Kaiser-i-Hind's* comments upon the habit the present Governor of Bombay has of occasionally referring humourously to the countless, blind, and abusive attacks that are made upon him this, says the newspaper, shows how "impatient and intolerant he is of outside public criticism adverse to him!" As a sample of this public critieism and as a specimen of harmless nonsense, take the following:—"An absolute failure is a failure, pure and simple, and nothing more. So, too, is an absolute success. Between the two there never can be any happy mean." This is instructive as showing the otherwise incredible extravagance of view that a writer may entertain. He might have taken almost at random any historical name, good or bad, of any age—Cæsar or Attila, Akbar or Henry VIII., Washington, or Robespierre—to see the absurdity of what he wrote, and yet he could not or did not.

But there is something much more serious and that is the frequent deliberate misrepresentation of the acts or intentions of the Legislature. The recent amendments of the Criminal Procedure Code, as any intelligent person can easily perceive, is really meant to reach the cases of persons who, without committing themselves to any overt act, actively sympathise with, and covertly abet, proceedings calculated to lead to crime and disorder. Yet the *Bombay Samachar* chooses to describe it in these terms: "Under the new Act every private individual will have to leave his work and go to the spot where five or more individuals may have congregated and make the necessary enquiries; he must also be on the alert to ascertain when and where an assembly of five or more individuals will meet." It is difficult by any stretch of charity to suppose that this writer was not fully aware that he was conveying a false impression to the more ignorant of his readers. And the *Poona Vaibhav*, taking a similar line, makes mention of "a new legal act to open fire on unarmed subjects," relying, we fear, on the simplicity of its readers to accept its word and not to enquire where such new enactment may be found. Again, while the Governments in India and their local officers have been doing their utmost to devise and carry out means by which to allay the foolish animosities between the Hindu and Mahomedan, and to protect each from even sentimental offence by the other, Indian newspapers too numerous to mention, have been persistently circulating the mischievous calumny that it is the policy of the British Government to keep the two communities on bad terms with one another. To these two general indictments of frivolity and misrepresentation, we have to add a third, namely, want of independence. The Native newspapers hang together. They do not, as do the papers of every other country, criticize each other. They may differ in opinion as they do in ability, but it seems to be accepted amongst them that each is to overlook the errors of the other so long as all keep in line to attack the constituted authorities of the country. But in noting, as occasion arises, the more glaring instances of error and weakness under these three heads, we shall ever be mindful of the difficulties and temptations and the exigencies of the personal position of the majority of the writers, and, save in respect of deliberate misrepresentation, adopt always the gentlest treatment. At the same time it will be our pleasure to note the growth of dignity and independence in the better class of newspapers, and to give wider circulation to the judicious suggestions that may be found in their pages. And haply it may be our greater pleasure to hail the dawn of that spirit, without which no newspaper press can ever be worthy of a great country, the spirit which regards anonymity as not detracting from but as adding to the burden of responsibility.

HONGKONG and Canton just now are scenes of an epidemic which has been named the black plague. Dr. Rennie, the Health Officer, in a letter to the Hongkong Sanitary Board describes the disease similar to the Great Plague of London in 1665. The death-rate has leapt up from seventeen to twenty-five, and large numbers of persons—the figures have not yet been certified—had already died up to May 16, the date of last advices from China. The symptoms as described are:—With or without premonitory warnings in the shape of malaise or chill, there is a sudden onset of fever rising to 105 degrees or over. There is much headache and cerebral disturbance, accompanied by stupor. In from twelve to twenty-four hours a glandular swelling occurs in the neck, armpit, or groin, rapidly enlarging to the size of a fowl's egg; it is hard and exquisitely tender. With or without a decline of the fever the patient sinks deeper into a condition of coma, and dies usually at the end of forty-eight hours or sooner. If six days are reached recovery is hopeful. The glandular swelling shows no sign of suppuration. In some cases, epistaxis or vomiting of blood occurs; petechiæ appear in a few cases, but no regular eruption. The disease seems to have taken every one in Hongkong by surprise, and the local paper in an article, the object of which is to allay panic makes a warm attack on the sanitary authorities and tries to fix the responsibility for the outbreak there. It may be, observes our contemporary, that the Registrar-General, or the Colonial Surgeon, who possess authority, under the Tung Wah Ordinance, to enter the local Chinese Hospital where the plague has been concealed, at all times, might have prevented by timely reports the occurrence of what in one sense amounts to a public scandal. But, whoever is responsible, or whatever complication in the official system (or want of system) is blameable, the fact affords an illustration of the sadly superficial hold which our administration has secured over the purely Chinese portion of the population. That the existence of a disease so marked in its symptoms, and so dangerous to human life should have been unknown or unsuspected by the native medical attendants in the Tung Wah Hospital, is almost beyond belief, according to the Hongkong journal, and it asks if these doctors suspected anything of the real nature of the disease, why did they fail to report it, when patients were dying around them? These are questions which may or may not be satisfactorily answered, but in the meantime it is gratifying to learn that measures have been taken to prevent the disease spreading. The disease is reported to be one entirely of poverty and filth, and that being so, it is possible to provide preventives if not remedies. An ample water-supply has been arranged for, the drains were all to be thoroughly flushed, and it was hoped that by these and other means the disease will be brought under control. Some idea of the nature of the disease may be gathered from the fact that in the Chinese hospital the mortality reached eighty per cent. of cases admitted. From Hongkong to Bombay is a far cry; but the theory concerning the influenza in Europe was that it had its origin in China. It is therefore expedient that our port authorities should be on the alert.

THE report of the Royal Commission for the Chicago Exhibition, issued the day the mail left, makes brief mention of the comparatively small part taken by India in the Mammoth World's show. A special committee was, we are informed, appointed for the Indian Empire, of which Sir Owen Tudor Burne was the chairman, and Mr S. Digby, the honorary secretary. On the advice of this committee, the Commission made several appeals to the India Office and to the Government of India through the authorities here, but without much effect. Official aid not being forthcoming, an endeavour was made to enlist the support of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies with the same want of success. If Europe treated the Exhibition coldly, Asia, as represented by India, regarded it with even greater coldness. That India was not left out entirely is due to the enterprise of the tea industry, assisted by a modest grant of Rs. 50,000, Rs. 10,000 of which, as is well-known, were well spent in helping Messrs. Tellery to form a representative collection of Indian artware. It is disappointing to learn that the pavilion erected for the Indian exhibits was not spacious enough to do justice to what the Commission describe as its "admirable contents." Messrs. Tellery's collection was valued at £26,000, and the expenses attendant upon its exhibition are stated at £11,000. Permission was accorded for the sale and gratuitous distribution of the tea, which was served by natives of India to large crowds of visitors daily. "This liberality," say the Commission, "was greatly appreciated, and the popularity thus obtained for Indian tea can hardly fail to have a very considerable effect on its consumption in America and to increase the future trade in it." The space occupied by the collection of Indian Forest Products was 1,000 square feet, and by the eighteen independent Indian exhibitors 2,584 square feet. Home producers, who have suffered so much by the McKinley Tariff, will perhaps find consolation in what the Commission tell us as to the effect of the Exhibition as a whole. As they very properly point out, an International Exhibition in a protectionist country is something of an anomaly, but there were compensations. "It can hardly be doubted that the evidence afforded at Chicago of the vastly cheaper rates at which many classes of goods could be obtained were they imported, instead of being produced in the country, made a profound impression on many shrewd observers. From this cause alone we may expect considerable advantage to our trade." Let us hope that this prediction will be realised.

MR. J. O. MILLER, Director-General of Land Records and Agriculture in the North-West Provinces, has for years been experimenting in the reclamation of *usar* lands. He reports that such as those at Cawnpore and Aligarh, can be cultivated if necessary; and where population is dense, as in parts of Oudh, cultivation may be seen carried on on land not very dissimilar in outward appearance to those where they have made experiments, on somewhat similar lines. The reclamation of the *usar* with the plough he intends to persevere with, but retains the opinion he expressed last year, that it is more important at present to ascertain the possibility of utilizing those lands for provision of fodder and fuel. The Lieutenant-Governor is with Mr. Miller as to the necessity of impressing on cultivators the advantages of improving and economising their supplies of fodder, and of providing a supply of fuel. The lands taken up by the Department were grazing grounds originally, and are still surrounded by grazing lands. Increased attention is therefore being given to ensilage and hay-making, as well as to the planting of trees. Mr. Miller thinks very good evidence has been given that the effect of grazing on these lands is distinctly injurious. At Cherat, where agricultural operations are subordinated to the interests of the dairy, the supply of grass has fallen off, and a similar deterioration is apparent in other cases in which the land is regularly grazed by dairy cattle. At Juhi, for instance, where a number of the Lucknow dairy cattle have been kept, the portion of the reserve allotted to them compares very unfavourably with the rest; and the amount of damage done by grazing during the rains is obvious. By the local Government it is, after a perusal of the report, considered worth while to continue the experiment of converting tracts of *usar* into profitable reserve of fuel and fodder, and the method suggested is to prohibit grazing, to plant suitable trees, and to sow selected grasses which will improve the quality of the hay.

ADVICES received yesterday from Bareilly make no mention of the alleged capture of twenty saddhus caught red-handed in the act of smearing mango-trees with mud and hair. The circumstantial account of these sensational arrests, which was telegraphed to us on Sunday, may be received with all reserve, especially that part which relates to the supposed intentions of the Government of the North-West in the matter that Government must first catch its twenty saddhus.

THE re-trial of the unfortunate Siamese officer, Phra Yot, on charges of causing the deaths of several French soldiers by whom he was attacked, will commence in a day or two at Bangkok, if, as a matter of fact, it has not already begun. A mixed tribunal found Phra Yot not guilty and discharged him, but the French refuse to accept the decision, and the miserable man is to be tried again. The court is to be composed of a French president, two Siamese and two French judges, and the French prosecution will be in the hands of a Saigon barrister. It is said that the Siamese are endeavouring to secure the services of a Saigon lawyer. It is, however, thought very probable that a French barrister will appear to defend Phra Yot. Upon the result of the trial a renewal or entire cessation of hostilities between France and Siam seems to rest.

THE thirteenth Annual Report of the Presidency Sanitary Commissioner was issued yesterday, in a

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AFFAIRS IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Latest advices from Bulgaria state that quietude has been restored at Sofia.

The new Government has been well received in the Provinces, and especially in Roumelia.

The Russian press considers that the fall of M. Stambouloff makes no change in the position.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN HUNGARY.

There is a deadlock in Hungary owing to the refusal of other Liberal leaders to join the Cabinet. M. Wekerle will probably again be summoned to form a Cabinet.

THE JAMRAO CANAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

Orders will be issued immediately for the work to be commenced in connection with the construction of the Jamrao Canal.

BILLS BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Bill to amend the law relating to forts are now under re-consideration by the Government of India, and this Bill will be included in the list of the legislative business to come before the Council.

The Frontier Crimes Regulations is to be amended so as to provide for the differences of opinion amongst the members of jirgas.

THE INTERVIEW OF THE AMIR WITH LORD ELGIN.

No more letters have been received in Simla from the Amir; so, according to present plans, Sir S. Pyne's negotiations with the Government of India will be at once proceeded with, and H. E. the Viceroy will again be interviewed during the present week by the Amir's agent, concerning future arrangements.

MACHINERY FOR THE AMIR'S WORKSHOPS.

Some eighteen thousand pounds worth of machinery, of all kinds, is being now taken to Kabul by Sir S. Pyne for the Amir's workshops and other purposes.

THE RE-ORGANIZATION SCHEME.

If the Secretary of State sanctions the scheme for the re-organization of the Foreign Office staff it will come into force from the commencement of July.

The Judge-Advocate-General's Department has now been passed on.

THE INSUBORDINATION OF THE 17TH BENGAL INFANTRY.

The Commander-in-Chief's orders relating to the insubordination of the 17th Bengal Infantry having confirmed the sentences the proceedings will be made almost immediately.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

A full list of appointments and promotions consequent on Colonel Bisset's appointment to succeed Mr. O'Callaghan, as Public Works Secretary, will be officially notified in the *Gazette of India* in the middle of June.

Mr. Savoy, late officiating Under-Secretary in the Public Works Department, has taken over charge as Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, Central Division.

EMIGRANTS TO TRINIDAD.

Arrangements have been made in which emigrants to Trinadad should pay part of the return passages to India instead of returning at Government expense as heretofore.

AN ETONIAN DINNER.

At an Eton dinner to-night twenty-five old Etonians were present. After Mr. Mackorth Young had proposed the health of the Viceroy Lord Elgin rose to reply. In the course of his reply he said he had a photograph before him of his old house at Eton, showing himself, Lords Harris and Wenlock together. Mr. Young had alluded to his two predecessors, and the one reason that made him persevere in his responsible position was that he had determined to do his utmost to follow their good examples, during his administration. A telegram was read from Mr. Billy Gladstone, which called forth loud and prolonged applause.

THE TREE-SMEARING IN INDIA.

The Government of India still attach no importance to the reports of tree-marking in the various parts of India as no official confirmation has been received to the rumours outside Behar.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 4.

The *Pioneer* is absolutely silent on the capture of the tree-smearers at Bareilly.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSIONER.

A telegram from Fort Sandeman says that Khalifa Nur Mahomed, who has been appointed in conjunction with Sirdar Gul Mahomed to demarcate the Afghan boundary has arrived at Sara Darga with a large following of the Suleiman Khels and Nasar headmen. It is not known whether Gul Mahomed will join the Mission now or later on, meanwhile Nur Mahomed is authorised to act.

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF FORTIFICATIONS.

The Government of India have sanctioned the abolition of the appointment of Deputy Director of Fortifications.

REVISION OF THE ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT.

Further orders regarding the revision of the Engineering Establishment of the Military Works Department will be issued after Mr. D. Lyall's committee's report has been received and considered by the Government of India.

THE ATTENDANCE OF SOLDIERS AT ARCHBISHOP COLGAN'S JUBILEE.

The Secretary of State has asked the Madras Government under what regulations and circumstances certain soldiers of the 1st Cheshire Regiment attended Archbishop Colgan's jubilee with arms, and took part in certain proceedings connected therewith. The Madras Government has referred the matter to the military authorities.

A EUROPEAN GIRL RESTORED TO HER PARENTS.

A European girl of prepossessing appearance, aged seventeen, who had eloped with a Mahomedan, had been taken charge of by the railway police at Fyzabad station, and sent back to her parents at Lucknow. The girl was dressed in a sari which she refused to change for European dress.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Reuter, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenariffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Moulmain route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

Cables Accra-Katonu and Accra-Lagos, interrupted.

Telegrams for stations south of Lagos (in West Africa) can be sent via Aden and Zanzibar.

Cable Assab Massovah interrupted. Telegrams for Massovah can be forwarded by post from Assab every Thursday.

Mail for Madagascar closes at Durban at ten, Wednesday morning, the 6th inst.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 18.

SPORT FOR ALL.

The world makes artificial distinctions between men. Communities are split up into what for the want of better words I may call the classes and the masses. The most arbitrary of social arrangements will not eradicate the one solid fact that Human Nature, whether clothed in broadcloth or fustian, is very much the same. Education and environment are sure to make differences in our tastes and likes and dislikes, but, speaking broadly, every man, rich and poor, has the same desire for rest and recreation, for amusement, for participation in some form of sport or other. It may be an indoor pastime of a silly character. It may be of an outdoor form of a childish nature. It may be some of the sterner joys of life and of sport that afford pleasure. We are not all constituted alike in detail, although in fundamental basis there is, I repeat, much similarity. Hence we see the same sporting instinct in the prince and the peasant, the squire and his carter. The point I wish to establish is, that there is as much necessity for the practice of sports and pastimes among the poorer people as there is among the rich. If you come to think about it, there is even a greater necessity.

THE RICH AND THE POOR: A CONTRAST.

Let us briefly contrast the lives of the rich and the poor, and by the latter term I mean all those who are not in circumstances absolutely independent of work for a living. The rich man usually resides in the country, or, at any rate, away from the centres of our overcrowded cities. His home is situated where the air is pure and free, where miles of landscape lie in peaceful repose on all sides of his mansion, and where he can enjoy the various pages of the book of Nature as they are turned over in the course of the seasons. Even amid such surroundings the rich man requires a change. Even he does not relish roast goose four or five times a day. Thus at different times of the year we find him rushing off to London, to the seaside, to the stubble or the moors, and to good hunting counties. The wealthy find their diversion in horse-racing, yachting, coaching, polo, lawn tennis, golf, shooting, hunting, and the enjoyment of such like expensive luxuries. The rich man tells you, in nine cases out of ten, that they are necessary to his life, and doubtless they are. Let us look at the poor and the middle class. They live in the same tenement the year round. It may be a badly ventilated hovel, or it may be a modern jerry-built house. The cry of the millions of our cities is for more air, more breathing spaces, and more green trees to relieve the dull monotony of brick walls and smoke-stained and grimy surroundings. The poor and the middle classes have the same weary round of work, week in week out, from morn to night. The monotony is maddening, is soul and body destroying in some occupations. The very sub-division of labour makes the life of the modern workman and artisan all the more miserable. In many cases he has ceased to be even an artisan. He does not make any article of commerce completely; he does not see either a thing of beauty or of usefulness come into shape under his skilful hands. The latter day workman is too frequently employed in great factories, where he has to be content with making one part of something, or of tending the machinery which systematically, automatically, and with greater speed does that which he or his forbears used to do by hand in England. There are millions of folks nowadays who are only aware of the changes of the season, because the almanac tells them so, or because the alterations of climate and conditions of work compel their attention to the fact.

ENCOURAGE SPORT FOR ALL.

I reiterate then that the poor have greater need of healthy sport for their amusement than the rich. The workman and the clerk require something to relieve the monotony of daily toil. They yearn for something which furnishes excitement and pleasure, and thus drives dull care away. We cannot all enjoy the rich man's round of racing, yachting, coaching, fishing, shooting, and hunting, but we thank heaven that there are sports where both rich and poor can meet on the same piece of turf, and there are games and diversions of an inexpensive quality which provide opportunities,—it may be limited opportunities,—within the reach of all if they will but take them. In many of these sports and pastimes the interest aroused may be as powerful and as keen as by any of the aristocratic methods of amusement. A proper indulgence in sport, whether it be among the rich or the poor, contributes to the strengthening of the moral as well as the physical basis of life. Cowper declared that "variety's the very spice of life." The workman and the clerk are cognisant of the truth so tritely expressed by the poet. It is then our duty as a nation not to crush and prevent healthy sports, not to preach down cricket and football and other restorative amusements of a healthy character, but to try and encourage sports and to make them as general and as sound in their bearing as possible.

A LESSON FROM OUR FOREFATHERS.

In this, as in so many other matters, I believe we can learn a lesson from our forefathers. In the reign of Edward III., it was enacted by the king's will that the apprentices of London should, under pain of severe punishment, spend their spare time in practising with the long bow. In the time of Edward IV. every Englishman, and Irishman, too, in England, was ordered to possess a long bow of his own height. Edward III., in a letter to the sheriffs of London, declared that skill in shooting with arrows was almost totally laid aside for various "useless and unlawful games." Accordingly, he commanded the leisure time upon holidays to be spent in recreation with bows and arrows. Edward IV. went further still, for he directed that butts should be made in every township "at which the inhabitants were to shoot at up and down, upon all feast days, under the penalty of one halfpenny for every time they omitted to perform this exercise." These laws were by no means entirely passed for military purposes. They had a social side, inasmuch as they were intended to prevent the pursuit of various useless and unlawful games. It was thought that archery would kill the taste for games of chance and cruelty. Archery in large towns decayed owing to the enclosures of land by the rich, which deprived citizens of room sufficient and proper for the exercise. In James II. and Charles II.'s times there was an ordinance and proclamation preventing the enclosure of grounds formerly used for the practice of the bow. Even the nobility in the time of King Charles II. tried to revive interest in the manly pastime of archery. Thus saith a poet of the time:—

"Forsake your low'd Olympian games awhile,
With which the tedious minutes you beguile;
Wave quoits and nine-pins, those bear-garden sports,
And follow shooting often used at Courts"

Thus you see that even kings and courts were interested in the exercises, the sports, and the amusements of the democracy ages ago. And it is well that it should be so, for the exercises of a nation concern its health, which is more important than anything else to the State.

DEMOCRATIC CRICKET.

The most democratic sports of the present day are undoubtedly cricket and football. You see it requires such a very small outlay on the part of the poorer classes to participate in these health-giving exercises. In all our towns and villages, the cricket club is just as much an institution as the parish church. It may not have quite such a vogue, but cricket is wonderfully popular. The cricket fever is a very powerful antidote to the gambling fever and alehouse haunting. I should like to see this fact more solidly recognised by our spiritual pastors and our temporal masters. The rector and his curate, and the members of all denominations, can do no wrong by encouraging the love and practice of cricket among all classes, and the town councils, local boards, and vestries can do no better than by providing good play-grounds for the people—well-kept open spaces, where there is room for cricket in summer, football in the winter, where the ground can be flooded for ice in the winter, and where there is accommodation for other, may be less manly, sports. Believe me, gentlemen, and I have studied the question all my life, athleticism is a foe to vice, crime, and immorality. I know towns where an enlightened policy of providing ample and well turfed recreation grounds has done much for the municipality. Rent for ground has killed many a club. In the country, wealthy landowners have often been conspicuous for their gifts of cricket and football grounds. How often do we find the cricket field the lawn of the squire's residence, and on many a vast estate have I seen the cricket pitch an object of solicitude and anxiety to the owner. At Welbeck Abbey, the Duke of Portland has one of the finest cricket grounds in the country, and the Welbeck tenants can raise one of the strongest elevens in the county of Notts, if they like to do so. The association on the cricket field of the lord, the squire, and the labourer; of the employer, the manager, the overlooker, and the workman, is for the general good of the community. It tends to break down the stupid social distinctions which obtain in this country and to level up the poor with the rich. Besides, if the rich are doing their duty in life, and have availed themselves of their many opportunities for self-improvement, their tone and character should be an example to their less fortunate brothers with receptive minds. I do not want the poor to ape the rich whom they may meet on the turf, where all men are equal, but they may learn from the example of really noble men more fortunately circumstanced than themselves. As an old cricket song saith:—

"The staid divine unbent from toil, and Mars who wields the spear,
Are one with him who ploughs the soil, and reaps the golden ear,
Old ocean's chiefs, who danger brave, join him with horny hand,
And statesmen here distinctions waive though magistrates of the land.
Talk ye of Greek or Roman nerve,—of Sparta's iron brood,
Heroes a nation's sport to serve, who shed their choicest blood,
Britannia's bulwarks 'gainst her foes, her strongest towers I wist,
Lie in the hearts and arms of those who play a game like this."

THE FLYING FOOTBALL.

And what has been said of cricket applies with equal force in the abstract to football. Nay, more so, for football is a cheaper sport than even cricket, can be played for a longer period of the year in our variable climate, and does not, after all, make such excessive demands upon the time of its followers and devotees as cricket. I have heard it said that working people and young married men ought not to indulge in such a violent game as football for fear of accidents. Now, despite the outrageous butchers' bills which some fanatics concoct annually, and which some spineless newspapers love to publish with vapid comments, it may truthfully be said that football kills a less proportion annually than one in 50,000 of those who play, and less than one in 7,000 break a limb. The risk of accident is quite a minor matter. We want a little common sense at the outset, however. Football is not a good game for every poor overworked man. No one should play our great winter game unless a doctor says that his constitution is suited for exposure in all weathers, and for such rough and tumble excitement. Boys and young men, who are at all weak on the chest, have queer hearts, or are subject to rheumatism, should avoid such a recreation as football. But for the young, the strong, the healthy, and the full-blooded there are few more manly and excellent diversons. Mr. Almond, the headmaster of Loretto School, some time ago contributed an article to the *Nineteenth Century* on the moral of football, in which he confessed that without its aid he could hardly manage a big public school. He remarked: "Surely, whatever tends to quicken the circulation, to raise the spirits, and to purify the blood is *ipso facto* a moral agent. This is so at all ages, but it is more especially the case during the age of boyhood. It is an incalculable blessing to this country that such a sport is so enthusiastically beloved by almost all that part of our boyhood whom Nature has endowed with strong passions and overflowing energies. Its mere existence, and the practical lessons which it preaches are worth all the books that have been written on youthful purity." These remarks are true, not merely of boys, but, as the writer incidentally observes, of males "at all ages." It is just as necessary to quicken the circulation, raise the spirits, and purify the blood of the masses of the young men who week in week out are chained to the desk or the bench. If boys have strong passions and overflowing energies so have those of older growth. Football, I am sure, tends to practical purity of life. It eliminates self-indulgence of all kinds, both directly and indirectly. Is not a Lancashire publican credited with the remark:—"I tell that footba's done more harm to public-heawse property than aw' th' blue ribbons as ever cum eawt of a loom." Moreover, I once heard a sound Scotch doctor declare that all other things being equal, a team of teetotalers would beat a team of moderate drinkers. The success of the Sunderland eleven, who are mostly teetotalers, gives force to the statement. Moreover, football tends to eliminate passion, to inculcate discipline, to check hasty tempers, to increase the faculty of bearing pain without murmur, to encourage self-control, to stimulate decision and quickness of action, and to kill selfishness—"the lingering remnant of man's savage state. Surely, these are not unimportant matters to poor men, to working men, to the middle classes. My only sorrow is that the rich do not play more football. It is a thousand pities that in this grand game professionalism has developed so quickly, so tremendously that it has almost killed amateurism, and that it has tended to force amateurs and professionals apart rather than bring them together. At football, unlike cricket in this respect, there are no annual contests between the Gentlemen and the Players. The more's the pity. The League competition games are almost confined to paid players, and now even the tourney for the time-honoured Football Association Cup has been left to professional teams, for the amateurs have demanded, and have obtained, a cup of their own. Despite all this, I do sincerely hope that football will not degenerate into a mere spectator's amusement; that it will not become like the Spanish bull fights. In connection with our towns, our villages, our schools, our factories, and our counting-houses we can have our football clubs, where the poor and the middle classes can at least find cheap, healthy, and necessary recreation.

ATHLETICS, CYCLING, BOXING, AND SWIMMING.

I have devoted most space to cricket and football as poor man's sports because they are already the most popular and the most ennobling. Other forms of sport which are affected by the poorer and middle classes are amateur athletics and cycling. Both of these are health-giving and commendable in every way when pursued on thoroughly amateur lines, but, unfortunately, betting is very prevalent in connection with both, and many men on the path and the track possess very questionable qualifications to pose as amateurs. This is especially the case with cycling. It is really difficult to understand how working men or youths, who have never earned more than 30s. per week in their lives, can suddenly blossom out into persons of importance, ride at every important meeting from Land's End to John-o'-Groats, and live certainly at the rate of £200 per annum. These are the men who are known as makers-amateurs. In such cases cycling becomes not a poor man's sport, but a poor man's profession. There is a distinction with a difference. Amateur boxing and wrestling are by no means costly amusements, but there are few better pastimes for those who require discipliniag. So far from making a man quarrelsome, or likely to take advantage of his fellows, I believe that boxing is the very finest training in the whole category of sports for every young man. However much we may lament it, it is a sad and eternal fact that men will quarrel and fight. Even education will never entirely eradicate the animal in man. Altogether, apart from boxing as almost an unrivalled exercise for the muscles, the nerves, the eye, and the mind, it is well if men must fight that they should observe certain canons of honour and chivalrous laws to govern their actions in the heat of the moment. Only practice and training can make a man observe these high-souled rules at the excitement of the time. The rules of boxing are the condensed opinions of fair-minded men as to what should and should not be allowed in a personal encounter. Everything that is mean, contemptible, cowardly, disgraceful, cruel, and foul is tabooed. I may be a fanatic, but I am strongly of opinion that every boy and every man should possess two accomplishments which are called sports. Every male should learn to box and swim. By their aid a man can, if need be, protect himself and others, and save life. It costs little to learn to box and to swim, and they should be part and parcel of our educational system. If all men could fight there would be less fighting. That is either true, or the standing armies of Europe are maintained on a false basis.

THE COMING MONSOON.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's. steamer Naderi, which arrived in harbour, on the 3rd instant, from Jedda, under the command of Captain A. McAllister, experienced South-West Monsoon.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Lindisfarne, which arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Kobe, under the command Captain E. Andrew, reports having experienced from Achen Head strong S.-W. Wind and heavy sea from the West Coast of India up to Cochin strong S.-W. wind, and on the 2nd June strong gale from the S.-E. heavy squalls, and rain, from thence N.-W. strong wind up to Port.

The Bombay agents of the British India Company, yesterday, received a telegram from their Cochin agent announcing that the South-West Monsoon set in there on Sunday morning.

The monsoon winds were yesterday reported to be strengthening at Colombo, and the wind velocity was about eighteen miles an hour, about half an inch of rain falling.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JUNE 2.

The one topic of conversation last evening, except among those race-impregnated beings, to whom the S. M. Race week is a solemn period, during the course of which, to speak of anything unconnected with sport is to commit a heinous offence, was the critique, that appeared in your issue of the 31st, received here yesterday, of the pantomime that had its "first night" on the 28th May. We all had discussed the "first night" that had taken place on the 29th May, but how and by what foreseeing creature could this criticism of what was still in the "womb of the future" have been written? The pantomime was the same we had seen, and how could you in Bombay, get your account of an event that occurred on the night of the 29th, early enough to be in your issue of the 31st, even if the date given was a mistake, was what no one could explain. Your "own" was seized upon as the culprit who had stolen a march on time, and it needed all his solemn assertions that his account had really not been a prophetic one, and would appear in its due time in your columns, before he was credited with even the modicum of veracity allowed to Mahatmas and such like problematic and prophesying folk. "Robinson Crusoe" has caught on tremendously. Three bumper houses it has had already, and last night's audience was even more enthusiastic than Tuesday's. I feared that the price of the stalls, four rupees a seat, might be prohibitive in these days of enforced economy, but evidently, Belgaum has either risen to the occasion, or the rise in silver has made it extravagant. Now, to "begin at the beginning" I had given you a full and faithful account of our dissipations up to Tuesday night. Wednesday had its lunch and lotteries for the racing men. The lunch is, this year, the substitute for the dinner of former years—it being feared that the lotteries and pantomime might clash. Then, at 4 p. m., began the fancy bazaar at the Convent of St. Joseph. The good nuns were as successful this year as they had been in the past, in getting their coffers plenteously replenished by the sale. The stall-keepers were:—Mrs. Minchin, flower stall; Miss Nugent, refreshments in short drinks of sorts; Mrs. Cockerill, refreshments eatables of the most enticing types; Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Burton, Miss Hoogwerf, and Miss Lobo, general all and sundry saleswomen. This classification is my own original idea, representing just the stock-in-trade of each fair lady. The sales were brisk and lively, visitors plentiful, and the coin of the realm circulated as freely as the most importunate stall-holders could have desired. The bazaar was organised entirely by Mrs. Minchin, to whose untiring efforts much of its success was due. A concert, also in aid of the Convent of St. Joseph, is to be held next Monday, this, too, being the outcome of Mrs. Minchin's charitable efforts.

Thursday's races were even better attended than Tuesday's. People had come to believe in the weather donned their gayest attire and made up their minds to go out for a holiday. I have never seen the lawn look brighter or more fully occupied than on Thursday. Again was punctuality strictly observed, to the confusion of dawdlers. "The Mudhol Purse" was the first race—Rs. 500. For all Arabs and country-breds which were qualified to run as galloways, 13-3 or under on the 30th April, 1894. Distance, ½ mile.

H H Aga Khan's c a gal Russian, 8st 11lb, Gibbs 1
Mr Aga Abdoola's b a gal Flexible, 7st 12lb, Robinson 2
Mr H E Luca's b a p Magna Charta, 7st 12lb, Mirza 0

They came in, in the order of entry, Russian winning by a length comfortably. Time. 1 min. and 24 secs.

"The Mungauli Cup."—Rs. 1,000. For all Arabs maidens on May 1, 1894. Distance, ½ mile straight.

Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a gal Fakeer, 9st 5lb, C B Mahomed. 1
Mr M N G's b a h Pathan, 9st 7lb, Ryder 2
Mr Macpherson's b a h Cluny, 8st 10lb, Robinson 3
Mr James' g a h Hankow, 9st 7lb, Mirza 0
Mr H E A W's c a h Caesar, 10st, Pugh 0
H H Aga Khan's g a h Samhan 10st, Gibbs 0
Mr S M Allarakhia's b a t Dhaw, 8st. 3lb, Mahomed 0

This was won by 3 lengths by Fakeer, Tuffan and Cluny following.

"The Dharwar Plate."—Rs. 500. For all Arabs and country-breds which were qualified to run as galloways on the 30th April, 1894. Distance, 7 furlongs.

H H Aga Khan's b a gal Bismarck, 10st, 2lbs., Gibbs 1
Mr Uniacke's b a gal Diomed, 6st 6lb, Cam 2
Mr Abdul Rahmon bin Essa's b a gal Nessand, 6st 7lb, Pillajee 3
A B C's b a gal Mizzle, 9st 5lb, Robinson 0

Bismarck won grandly by a length, Diomed and Nessand half a length between each other behind. Time—1 min. and 40 secs.

"The Southern Mahratta Cup."—Rs. 1,000. For all Arabs and country-breds which were qualified to run as ponies on the 30th April, 1894. Distance, ¾ mile.

Mr Beatty's b a p Moultan, 9st 11lb, Captain Ross 1
H H Aga Khan's b a p Caddie, 10st 6lb, Gibbs 2
Mr Macpherson's g a p Ruhinton, 7st 13lb, Robinson 3
Surgeon-Major Da Costa's b ob p Young Bulbul, Mirza 0
Mr Abdul Rahmon's c a p London, 8st 9lb, Mahomed 0
Mr Essa Khalifa's g a p Sir Frank, 9st 8lb, Luchmon 0

Mooltan was an easy winner by 1 length. Caddie and Rubinton second and third. Time—1 min. and 26 secs.

"The Kolhapur Cup."—Rs. 1,000. For all Arabs. Distance, 1 mile.

Mr H E A W's g a h Dameron, 10st 10lb, Pugh 1
Aga Jungbee Shah's c a h Red Jacket, 8st 4 lb, Gibbs 2
Aga Moochool Shah's g a ga 1 Speed of Thought, 9st 13lb, Mirza 3
Mr M N G's Briton, 8st 7lb, Ryder 0
Mr Essa Khalifa's b a h Rajeck, 8st 6lb, Luchman 0
Mr James' g a h Hankow, 9st, Robinson 0

Dameron won by a neck off Red Jacket who was two lengths before Speed-of-Thought. Time—1 min. and 5o secs.

"The Amateurs Cup"—Rs. 60 for first horse, Rs. 25, 2nd, Rs. 10 3rd. For all Arabs and C.-B. Ponies, 13-3 and under, which have been the *bona fide* property of members of the S. M. Race Club or of the Desais of the S. M. Country for one month or upwards. (Session Judges and habitual criminals barred). Distance, ½ mile.

Sir Desai of Sirsingh's b a p Victor Harrison 1
Mr Dyson's b a p Byron (late Venus) 2
Captain McGregor's Tommy 3
Mr Harrisons b a p Sirdar 0
Mr Hislop's Satan 0

Mr. Harrison again, as in the last local race, brought in his horse winner, Byron taking the second place.

Such weather as we have had the whole of this race week is so phenomenal that one fears that some thing must happen to spoil the entire brightness of affairs.

It is reported that some religious animosity between Mahomedans and Sikhs has arisen among the troops at Gilgit. The Sikhs, it is said, desired to erect a dharmsala (prayer and alms house) in Gilgit, and a piece of land was obtained, but as this was close to a mosque it was abandoned upon the Mahomedans raising objections. Now it is complained that the Sikhs cannot get any other piece of land for that purpose. A petition on the subject has been sent to the Maharaja of Kashmir.

A MEETING of the Indian Football Association was held in Calcutta, on 31st May, when the ties for the Association Challenge Shield were drawn. The teams were divided into two classes, Presidency District and Up-country. The result of the draw for the Presidency district is as follow:—First Round—Dalhousie Club *vs.* Sova Bazaar Club; the rest byes. Second round—Winner of first round *vs.* 5th Western Division Royal Artillery; 1st Rifle Brigade *vs.* Howrah Club; Calcutta Club *vs.* Naval Volunteers; Royal Sussex *vs.* Cossipore Artillery Volunteers. The Up-country ties are:—First Round—Royal Welsh Fusiliers *vs.* East Lancashire Regiment; Royal Irish *vs.* Highland Light Infantry; Oxford Light Infantry *vs.* 21st Southern Division Royal Artillery. The final tie will be played in Calcutta on August 11. The ties for the Trades' Cup, a local competition, were drawn at the same time.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The prospects in the distressed area of the Central Provinces do not show much change. There are some 350 people less on famine relief works in the Saugor district, and about the same number more in Damoh. The import of grain continues, and considerably lower rates rule at Saugor. As regards the failure of the wheat crops in Bhopal and parts of Gwalior, arrangements have been made to render assistance to the cultivators should it be required. The wheat harvest has been a failure also in parts of Bundelkand, but no distress is felt there at present.

The loop line railway constructed by the Mysore Government from Bowringpett through the Kolar gold fields, was handed over, on Friday, to the Madras Railway Company, for working, and opened for passenger traffic without any demonstration. The line is ten miles long, and runs through the four mining camps of Balaghat, Oorgaum, the Champion Reefs, and the Mysore Company. Four trains run to and fro daily. The Agent and Manager, the Resident Engineer, and other officials of the Madras Railway went over the line, the other morning, inspecting, but unfortunately the second train met with two derailments. The first one was at the terminal station while shunting, which caused a delay of one hour; the second happened to the same train while returning, at a crossing point just outside Balaghat station, causing a delay of an hour and-a-half. The line has not quite settled yet.

The Simla week has been a very successful one so far. The slight showers on Thursday afternoon were not followed by any further rain, so that the weather is quite seasonable, though rather hotter than usual for the hills. A fourth day's racing on Tuesday next is promised, the meeting having been an extremely good one. Lady White gave a garden party, at Snowdon, on Friday afternoon, at which the whole of society gathered, the scene being very bright and animated. The cricket match between Simla and the Outstations ended, as was anticipated, in a draw. Simla made 233 in their first innings, or 65 more than the visitors. The latter in their second innings scored rapidly, putting on 267 for nine wickets, when the innings was declared closed. Captain Fagen made 63, Captain Mathews 43, Mr. Garraway 39, Mr. Burnett 34. This left Simla 203 to make in less than two hours. They scored 134 for seven wickets, Captain Rivett-Carnac making 450, not out, and Captain Rawlins 26.

Of the 350 standposts in Delhi, only two, says a correspondent, have remained open for the past ten weeks, or thereabouts, and three more were very graciously unlocked on Monday. If the water-supply continues to increase at the same rate, it will take exactly 1,160 weeks, or about 22 years, before all the standposts can be opened. That is, of course, if nothing further goes wrong with the wells, and if the river ceases to change its course. Yet applications for house connections are coming in, in such numbers, that the Municipality has had to wire to John Fleming and Co., for an extra set of tools, and intend engaging a third set of workmen from the 5th June next.

According to a Jaffna paper, the Ceylon Government has ordered the commencement of the work in connection with the restoration of the Giant's Tank, the estimates being now reduced to Rs. 2,82,000. The work will be commenced in June next.

Captain F. E. Younghusband's return from Mastuj to Gilgit, after spending the winter in Chitral, is being delayed owing to the heavy snow which still lies on the Shandur Pass. The Hindu Kush region has shared with the Himalayas in the late spring snowfall this year.

In connection with the trials of the insubordinate sepoys in the 17th Bengal Infantry, it is understood that the Commander-in-Chief has confirmed the proceedings in three of the trials with certain reservations, while those in the one pending have to be re-considered by the Court.

The detailed returns of the Artillery shooting during the past cold weather will, we understand, go to show that progress in rapidity and accuracy of fire has been more than maintained. The 12-pounder breech-loader is establishing a reputation for itself which places it in the very first rank of modern field-guns.

The members of the Mozufferpore Bar Library, says the Allahabad paper, have taken umbrage at certain remarks made by a correspondent who was discussing the situation in Behar, in a letter, that appeared on the 17th ultimo upon the character of Behari vakils, and have addressed a remonstrance to us upon the subject. We should be sorry if the letter in question could be held to convey the least imputation on the respectable members of the profession; but the context makes it abundantly clear that what the writer had in his mind were the hedge-lawyers—petty vakils, mukhtears, and their touts—who sow dissension in the minds of the common people. Our views on this matter happen to be so clearly expressed in the principal article in this very issue, that we need only refer to that in place of further comment. Reflections upon a class of men who for the most part have never addressed a court, are no more intended for such a body as a respectable provincial bar than they are for the Bar Library at Calcutta.

A significant illustration of the ultimate result of irrigation is given by Mr. L. W. Dane, who has lately been revising the settlement of the Gurdaspur district in the Punjab. On the private canals, it appears, rice is practically the only staple crop. Centuries of irrigation in the upper villages, together with local climatic conditions, have rendered the soil unfit for any other crop; and although the district suffers in many places from swamping, there is a constant cry for more water. During the hot weather and rains, when the water is laden with a valuable fertilising silt, surface irrigation is highly beneficial; but, adds Mr. Dane, "subsoil water, oozing up by percolation turns the land sour and stops all cultivation." There is thus a simultaneous demand for drainage and irrigation in the same tract; and a scheme for reducing the swamped area and improving the general climate of the district is now under consideration. Mr. Dane expresses the hope that the ancient prescriptive right of the people to a supply from the State Canal may never be refused "on sentimental grounds of superfine sanitation." Irrigation appears to have been carried to such a length in the Punjab that a failure of the artificial supply would probably involve the cultivators in absolute ruin. Similar effects of unrestricted irrigation may, no doubt, be observed in other districts, and it would be well if the results were as carefully recorded as in the case of the Gurdaspur Canals.

Calcutta was suddenly cut off from telegraphic communication with the interior of India, at least in one direction, on Thursday night. A severe storm about five miles above Burdwan had blown down some thirteen posts, and all the wires were interrupted. By 9 a. m., on Friday morning, however, all the wires were restored. The work of repairing the lines, which was carried on throughout the night, reflects great credit on all concerned.

Another dacoit fight has to be reported from Central India. On the 28th ultimo information was given at Seonia, in the Datia State, of the whereabouts of the notorious dacoit leader, Sultan Singh, and three faithful followers. A party of State sepoys under the Tehsildar, and an inspector and duffadar of the Thuggi and Dacoity Department with a small guard of the Bhopal Battalion started at once, and next morning came across the men they were in search of. The moment the dacoits saw themselves surrounded they opened fire on the party, wounding one man who died the next day. The dacoits were all killed. The result of this successful encounter rids British India, Bundelkhand, and Gwalior of the oldest dacoit leader at large. It will be remembered that special operations were undertaken against this gang who roamed from Kenarli in Rajputana to the southern borders of Bundelkhand. A large number of his dacoities are known, and with those not certainly traced to him the total *may probably be put at well over a hundred.*

THE PROTECTED PRINCES OF INDIA.*

Says a writer in the *Daily News*:—Roughly speaking, the relationships between the Supreme Government of India and its hundreds of subsidiary States are the growth of the last hundred years. After this long lapse of time the majority of Englishmen are totally ignorant of their extent and nature; they have no conception of the vastness of the Indian territory and population which still remain under what may, somewhat loosely, be called home rule; they do not understand how and why the States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Bahawalpoor, Jeypore, Patiala, Baroda, and hundreds of others, though situated in the Indian Empire, are "foreign" States, the correspondence and general business with which is carried on through the "Foreign" Office of the Indian Government, and by special departments of the Bombay and Madras Governments and provincial administrations. The ordinary Briton never gives these native kingdoms, principalities and chiefships a thought, until a war breaks out, or strange rumours arise—as they did lately—about mysterious insurrectionary signs like those which preceded the Sepoy revolt of 1857. Yet the continued existence and progress of these "subsidiary," "feudatory," "independent," "sovereign" States, as they are variously called, is one of the most extraordinary facts in history—one of the most striking examplifications of the English genius for imperial rule. In the volume before us, Mr. Lee Warner takes stock, as it were, of England's stewardship during the century now nearing its end. We hope that Mr. Lee Warner's book may become widely known among his countrymen at home. For the relationships between the Imperial Power and the subsidiary States have since the Mutiny, ripened into developments of which the earlier Governors-General did not even dream; and without a knowledge of them no adequate conception can be formed of the forces which make for or against Imperial stability.

The British Indian Empire contains an area, in round figures, of 1,570,000 square miles—twenty-eight times the size of England and Wales put together. Its population, in round numbers, is 288,000,000. But the whole of the Indian Empire as thus defined according to area and population is not directly under British rule. Rather more than a third of the area is directly under native rule, and this native area is inhabited by 67 millions of the 288 millions above-named. Again, the native area is divided into 688 sovereignties of sorts—Home Rule States, in fact, 170 of them are directly supervised by the Supreme Government, 361 by the Government of Bombay, 5 by the Government of Madras, 34 by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, 30 by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the remainder by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and the Chief Commissioners of Burma, Central Provinces, and Assam. They are small States, the vast majority of them. But some them are large, and among those directly under the Supreme Government there are two that are each nearly as large as Italy without Sicily and Sardinia. To these 688 native Home Rule States, variously described as "independent," "mediatised," "feudatory," "subsidiary," "sovereign," standing out secure and unmenaced, amidst the vast tide of British conquest, there is no parallel in ancient or modern times. The Roman analogy, upon which some writes expatiate, is really a false one. Though situated within the Indian Empire, every one of these States is to a British Indian subject, to British Governors and administrators of all sorts, to the Viceroy himself, "foreign" territory. The Queen's writ does not run in any of them. And before a subject of any of them can claim British rights in British territory, he must become "naturalised." The boundary between his State and British territory may be wholly artificial, he may cross it at a stride: but he is as much a foreigner as an Italian is to a Russian. These native States have their own laws, their own courts, their own procedure; they have rights of hereditary succession, and even of adoption.

And yet, it is a complete mistake to regard them as independent States. Though they have their own laws, these laws must not violate the principles of humanity—if they do, they must be promptly reformed They must not wage war, nor make treaties, with other States in or out of India. Their rulers must govern for the good of the people. They must be loyal to the Empress of India, and follow the friendly advice of her representative, the Viceroy. Their other obligations, in fact, though anything but onerous are undefined varying with the necessities, the aspir

he engagement just made to you, so long as your issue is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the treaties, grants, and engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

By a few verbal changes the sunnud was made applicable to Mohammedan ruling houses.

How is the new policy succeeding? Mr. Lee Warner gives an answer in the following very interesting passage:

Educated native opinion in British India has ranged itself against the autocratic principle so cherished by the Chief, and on the side of those who prefer the new order to the old. Thus, the Administrations of Mysore, Baroda, and Kohlapur which were Anglicized under British guidance through long minorities, are universally extolled in the Native Press as samples of the best from of Home Rule; and yet they owe all their distinctive features to the recent application of British methods by British officers to the States.

Still, only a small minority of native States have been fully brought under this new species of administration. The ordinary type of native States still lacks the usual instruments and concomitants of British rule—such as a legislative assembly, independence of law courts, "publicity for the acts and aims of the ruling body, and the amenability of the executive to justice for their public acts." Nevertheless, States of that type are under the eye of the British "Agent" or "Resident," who sends his reports regularly to headquarters. The British Government desires rational and humane rule in the native States in order that annexation may be avoided. Mr. Lee Warner knows India too well not to be fully alive to certain inconveniences inherent in this combination of Imperial Rule with Home Rule. The police guardianship of those hundreds of native States is a heavy task. Criminals try to evade British justice by running away into native States. It is difficult, as he says, to secure "the attendance of parties or witnesses from villages where the Queen's writ does not run." Smugglers of opium and other products give the British frontier officers the slip. The insanitary condition of native States is a danger to the inabitants of contiguous British territory.

Indeed, as the moral progress of India under the Queen advances, it brings into clearer light the inconveniences attendant upon the neighbourhood of native Administrations conducted in a different sprit from our own. Thus infanticide, suttee, and the burning of witches continued to be practised and honoured just over an imaginary border long after their suppression within the territories governed by British law.

There is only one solution, the native States must keep pace with the general progress of British India. The amount of progress which they have made, the friendly feeling between the Supreme Government and the 688 States which it holds more or less tenderly in leading strings, are an eloquent, wonderful, and everlasting testimony to the tact and the sagacity of the makers of British India and to their genius, not only for the mastership, but also—for what is a higher and nobler work—the guidance and the advancement of men.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY AN EUROPEAN.

THE "Times of Ceylon" of May 29, publishes the following:—A young man, named C. E. King, residing in the British India Hotel Chambers in Hospital-street, Colombo, attempted to end his career this morning under circumstances of a rather peculiar nature. The would-be suicide is apparently between 25 and 30 years of age. He arrived in the Island by the "Golconda" on the 12th of July last year, coming from India; and he put up at once at the British India Hotel in Flagstaff-street, where he stayed for some months. His conduct there was always most strange. He lived the life of a recluse; kept to his room throughout each day, only coming out of it for his meals; while, in regard to these, he made an arrangement that his table was never to be dressed with flowers or served with fruit, and was always to be kept exclusively for him. A couple of months back he expressed a desire to go to live at the B. I. Chambers, where the rate of living is somewhat cheaper than at the Hotel itself, and there he lived equally quietly. His accounts were rendered monthly, and he paid the last month's hotel bill all right; but it would appear that money affairs have lately troubled him, with the result that, when the Chambers "appoo" went to King's room this morning with 'chotohazri,' he encountered a ghastly sight. He knocked at the door of King's bedroom, and the door was opened by King himself, standing with an ugly gash in his throat and another one near his wrist, from both of which wounds blood was pouring. King's pyjamas were covered with blood, and there was blood over the bed, on the floor, and over the window sill. The boy naturally showed his surprise, on which King exclaimed "don't look at me like that: go away. The boy put down the early tea and went at once to acquaint the Manager of the B. I. Hotel with what had happened. When he returned King called him to his room and gave him a letter for the Manager of the Hotel, and soon after this had happened the Manager (Mr. Huck) and Police Inspector Neil arrived, and took charge of the would-be suicide, whom they promptly conveyed to the hospital, where it was found that his wounds were not dangerous. The principal one was in the throat. This was about three inches long; but the razor with which it was done had not touched the wind-pipe, and there seems no doubt that King will recover. The letter he wrote to the Manager reveals the trouble that was on his mind, for he said in it:—'Please come at once. I am in difficulties. I have cut my throat. I have no money to pay my bills, and I have only a few cents left.' King, it seems, was formerly a planter in India. Coming here, he did nothing for a few months, but in October, in response to an advertisement, he invested R5,000 in a local venture which afterwards failed, leaving him about R250 only to remind him of his investment. This seems to have preyed on his mind lately. He seems to have gone about the attempt to kill himself in a very cool and determined fashion. Apparently he wrote the letter to the Hotel Manager before he set about the job. Then he packed up all his boxes and papers, and then cut his throat and wrist, after which he put his razor back in a little hand-bag where it was found by the police this morning. The unfortunate young fellow is now being properly treated at the Civil Medical Hospital, and of course, on his recovery he will be handed over to the police to answer a charge of attempting his life.

On enquiry at the Hospital we learn that the injury to the man's throat is not dangerous nor necessarily fatal and that in a couple of weeks or so he will be fit to be discharged from hospital. He appears to have expressed regret for the foolhardy attempt he made to take away his own life.

THE statement which has appeared that it is now practically decided that the Amir will visit England at the commencement of next year must be taken as really implying that his Highness' visit is among the possibilities of the future, the *Pioneer* thinks.

IN India, writes the *Englishman*, it is difficult for a judicial officer to follow literally the advice of an experienced judge concerning the unwisdom of giving reasons for a judgment. If there were more scope in this respect, magistrates might profit by the history of the rioting case decided on appeal by the High Court the other day. Five persons, it appears, were convicted by the Deputy Magistrate of Barrisal on a charge of rioting and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The judgment was, in the opinion of the High Court, "extremely defective", since it did not show what was the "common object," which rendered the assembly of the accused persons unlawful. The case was appealed to the Sessions Judge, who confirmed the convictions in a judgment "even more defective than that of the Deputy Magistrate, as he not only does not himself find what was the common object of the assembly, but throws doubt on what the Deputy Magistrate may have intended as a finding on the question." On hearing the appeal, the High Court has satisfied itself regarding the "common object" and confirmed the original sentences. The case is another illustration of the truism that it is far more easy to arrive at a correct decision than to support it by a process of reasoning.

It is now believed that about 140 persons have perished in the late flood in Kulu, but probably the exact number will not be accurately known for some little time yet; the loss of live-stock and immoveable property is also great. One bunnia alone at Dhobi had Rs. 1,500 in cash swept away with his house and other goods. Eight mules with their loads, and two drivers were also carried away. Lapoulis who escaped from the lugri shop and Lanouli camp near the bridge at Dhobi, state that the first intimation they had of any disaster impending was a sudden violent tremor of the ground like an earthquake, followed immediately by a whirlwind. They then saw what they described as a "hill of black water" rushing down the khud towards them, and flooding both banks. They nearly all made good their escape to the higher ground, but lost all their property; three of them who ran back into their huts to try and save their valuables, were drowned. The restoration of the road along the right bank of the Beas will be a matter of considerable difficulty and expense, and for this year at all events, such visitors to Kulu, as are going to the Upper Valley or Lahoul, should cross the Beas by the Akwarch bridge at Sultanpore, and proceed up the left bank via Nagar. It is also reported that a second landslip has taken place high up the same khud, but should a second flood-wave come down there is not much left for it to destroy.

JUDGMENT IN THE PRABHAS PATAN RIOT CASES.

JUNAGADH STATE *vs.* VALUNMIA KASAMMIA AND SEVENTY-TWO OTHERS.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

SOME attempts seem to have been made at first by the Mahomedans to represent that what they had done was in free fight between the Hindus and themselves, and that they had suffered no less than their opponents. In this Court, however, such a contention has not been pressed upon us for the defence, except by Alikhan, Ismailkhan (accused No. 75) in his examination, and he too, has advanced it in a peculiarly halting manner. He is one of the three persons whowere produced after repeated opportunity was given to the Mahomedans to produce their wounded, the two others being (1) Saleh Mahomed Hasam (No. 74), who says that stones struck him, and (2) Ismal Yakub (No. 23), who says a stone struck him on the side. Alikhan says that he was struck with a sword at the corner of the dhaba, near the wav by a bawa, whom, in adding to his examination when it was being read over to him, he identifies as the Pujari Bawa, i.e., Sarveshwardas. He at first tried to convey that the bawa struck him in a crowd in which there was a large number of Hindus and Mahomedans mixed up. But, again, when his examination was being read over to him he modified his answer in that respect by saying that these Hindoos would throw stones and crouch down in the agashi. The testimony of the Mahomedan witnesses only is sufficient to stamp this story, as an invention designed to furnish some justification for the acts of the Mahomedans and to conceal his own share in the attack on Buria Bawa's temple. It is absurd to imagine that Sarveshwardas would rush out alone among the dense crowd of Mahomedans near the wav with a sword, strike Alikhan and escape unhurt. Noor Mahomed Isac (No. 28) and Jamal Aban (No. 32) both say that they heard a man whom they identify as Alikhan Ismailkhan, crying out near the temple near the Gundi tree, evidently meaning Bhuria Bawa's temple, that he was struck with a sword. The only explanation that is forthcoming upon the evidence of the injury received by Alikhan is that in the attack on the Jugmohan, he was struck by Sarveshwardas while flourishing his puja sword to keep the Mahomedans off. Besides the three men abovementioned, the Mahomedans were unable to produce any more wounded, and on the 4th of August Valunmia was obliged to admit to Mr. Vaz that there were no more injured people. We have already had occasion to discuss some of the points made by the prosecution, which have been challenged on behalf of the defence. Of those remaining, the first has reference to the interviews which Mr. Lalubhai says he had with each of the two accused Nos. 1 and 2. Valunmia and Azam Mia on the 22nd and 23rd July, respectively. Valunmia and Azam Mia both totally deny each with regard to himself that any such interviews took place. In support of this contention, it is urged that Mr. Lalubhai could not have communicated to them the purport of the Dewan's order of the 14th July (Exhibit J.), as he was directed by the order itself not to divulge it. The wording of the order in this respect is not very clear, but it may well be that, in taking measures to carry out the directions therein contained, Mr. Lalubhai may not have thought it feasible or desirable to stick closely to this prohibition. There is also the further consideration that what was communicated of the purport of the Dewan's order had reference only to the place of immersion, about which there was no dispute, and not to the route by which the tajias were to be carried, in respect of which there was nothing specific in the order. It is true that Mr. Maniprasad, the Vahivatdar, says, that he broached the subject of the route and suggested the sadak, while Mr. Lalubhai says he only asked Valunmia and Azam Mia what route was going to be taken. It is possible that Mr. Maniprasad may have tried a little suggestive diplomacy to sound their intentions and to guide them by gentle hints to adopt that particular road. But we cannot think that these interviews are altogether invented. It is most natural that the officers should have sent for the leading men of the Mahomedans to ascertain their intentions so as to enable them to devise their own measures for the preservation of order. Both Mr. Lalubhai and Mr. Maniprasad impressed the Court with the quiet natural and temperate way in which they gave their evidence, and they seemed to be free from any eagerness or desire to exaggerate the case against the accused. Indeed, the counsel for the defence observed that of all the witnesses for the prosecution Mr. Maniprasad was one, who gave his evidence in the fairest and most temperate manner. We believe that both of them gave their evidence truthfully, and we have no doubt that the interviews with Valunmia and Azam Mia on the 22nd and 23rd July did take place as they relate. We are not also disposed to accept the denial of Noor Poonja (accused No. 25) that he was with Miraj Fatu Patel (No. 24), when the latter went with a complaint to the Kotha in the morning of the 25th July at about 11 a.m., and the denial of both Miraj and Noor that they were served with copies of the notice and prohibitory order. (N. and O.) The Dewan's letter of the 24th July, (Exhibit M.) which, it was argued, directed that the notices should not be served before the tajias were taken up for immersion, really means that there should be no delay in serving notices after the removal of the tajias. But in view of the fact that the notice board at the junction was put up about 10 or 11 o'clock that morning, it is not improbable that the officers might embrace the opportunity of the presence of the two leading men of Nahnikhel to serve the notices. The next point which has been contested on behalf of the defence and on which several witnesses have been called on their behalf, relates to the allegation that Mr. Lalubhai and the officers went into Bhuria Bawa's wada on arriving, at Kharijal from the junction. It is said for the defence that Mr. Lalubhai was struck with a stone before he got over the wall, and that he at once retreated. In support of this story eight witnesses have been examined. Saiyed Messan Saiyed Edrus (No. 225) Mubarak Miya Faizedin Miya (No. 226) Sadardin Punjabhai (No. 227) Karim Miraji (No. 228) Ali Salum (No. 229) Yakub Rahim (No. 230) Juma Hamira (No. 233) Khamisa Bacha (No. 234). Some of them are servants of the Patan Vahivatdar as Jemadar and sepoy respectively, but great stress is laid upon the evidence of Saiyed Messan Saiyed Edrus, who describes himself as an Amir of the Junagadh Darbar, as an independent witness. It is beyond question that the was with the officers when they left the Verawal gate and accompanied them to Bharijal. He states that we went as far as some fields near Kharijal, and when we reached there we found there was a great deal of noise, and throwing of stones near Bhuria Bawa's wada. Lalubhai and I went as near as about six paces from the wall of the wada. Other officers were at the distance of 30 or 40 paces from the wall. We did not then go into the wada. When we were near the wall, a stone struck Lalubhai on his face. I do not remember whether on the right or left. Lalubhai was outside the wada, when he was struck. I told him to retreat, many stones were flying about at this time. . . . As Lalubhai and I retreated the whole wada was filled with people, the walls were broken, the pipal tree was being cut and preparations were made to carry the tajias through the wada." In cross-examination the witness said: "The reason why I said that Lalubhai and I went near the wada while the other officers remained behind was—that a bawa was shouting and comi g running by the bank of the Hiran, and that hearing his cries Motilal said 'run, run, he is being killed,' and I said 'come on,' and that thereupon I and Lalubhai went on. . . . As I was going to the bawa, he rushed among policemen. It was soon after I saw the bawa and went towards him that Lalubhai was struck. So far as I remember it was at or soon after the time I turned back that Lalubhai was struck with a stone. This story does not correspond with the one given by accused No. 2 Azam Mia as related above. But there are uncorroborated pieces of evidence in the case which compel us to come to the conclusion that Saiyed Messan's story is not characterised by truth. He puts the circumstances of Lalubhai being struck with a stone as synchronous with the advent of Bawa Baldevdas, for that is the bawa referred to, on the scene. The evidence of Mr. Vaz shows that the two events took place at totally different times. Mr. Lalubhai was struck before Mr. Vaz came to the fields, in fact, he came there in consequence of receiving infomation about it, while near the wav, while Bawa Baldevdas ran up to Kharijal after Mr. Vaz came there; and Mr. Vaz circumstantially describes the whole incident as seen with his own eyes. Mr. Vaz has on the one hand given his evidence with extreme caution carefully specifying whatever he had any doubts about, while on the other he ungrudgingly admitted facts which might tell in favour of the accused. His positive statement about the incident relating to Bawa Baldevdas makes it clear that it took place sometime after Lalubhai was struck and had retreated to the fields. It is thus totally inconsistent with Sayed Messan's account in which Badevdas appearance in the fields, isinseparably connected with the circumstance of Mr. Lalubhai being struck with a stone, for it must be remembered that Seyed Messan admits that as they were going towards the wadn, it was the intention of both Mr. Lalubhai and himself to go into it to see to the row that was going on there and it was to go fo Baldevdas's rescue, that they stopped their career in that direction. If then Baldevdas did not appear at this time at all, the only circumstanod that according to Sayed Messan checked their progress in the wada did not exist. We think that Sayed Messan has been led in this matter to sacrifice truth to a desire to serve his co-religionists. We may conveniently discuss here another point on which the defence has called Sayed Messan and the witnesses named above to contradict Mr. Lalubhai and the officers and to establish that accused No. 1 Valunmia came into the fields near the officers with two wounded Mahomedans Ismail Yakoob (accused No. 23) and Alikhan Ismailkhan (accused No. 75). In his examination before this Court, Valanmia says that "Mr. Vaz and I thought a second time of going into Dehotsarg, when the Mussulmans and police who were standing near told us not to do so, as we were not likely to be treated with respect and might suffer injury. Mr. Vaz then went with the police to Mr. Lalubhai in the fields. Just then I heard that Ismail Yakoob and Alikhan Ismailkhan were lying wounded in the fields. I went to them and had them carried to Mr. Lalubhai who was standing in the fields near the ferry and showed them to him. Lalubhai Saheb said, don't let them be exposed to the wind, take them to the town. Thereupon we turned to the town with the wounded men." While the officers deny that Valunmia came with two wounded men as alleged by him, Sayed Messan and six other Mahomedan witnesses, viz., Mubarak Miya (No. 226) Sadardin Punjabhai (No. 227) Karim Miraji (No. 228) Yakub Rahim (No. 230) Jumma Hamir (No. 233) Khamisa Bach (No. 234) Sheikh Ali Salum (No. 229) assert that Valanmia accompanied by 100 or 150 Mahomedans did come to the officers with the two wounded men, told the officers "see what is going, people are being wounded with swords," and asked them to make bundobust, when some one of the officers whose name no one of the witnesses is able to give, said that they should be taken to the town and not exposed to the air. The time when this is alleged to have taken place is fixed by Valunmia, himself as soon after Mr. Vaz left him to go to Mr. Lalubhai in the fields. Mr. Vaz says that while he was at the wav just before he left to go to Mr. Lalubhai, some Mahomedans surrounded him in the fields saying that two Mahomedans had been wounded and had been carried to the Superintendent. He never saw these men either there or in the fields near the officers. We are unable to accept entirely the story told by the Mahomedan witnesses, for they betrayed a decided bias in favour of the Mahomedan cause, *e. g.*, when they each and all professed to be unable to name a single one of the 100 or 150 Mahomedans who accompanied Valunmia to the officers, though many of them must have been well in a position to know at least some of them. Then there is a somewhat remarkable discrepancy between Sayed Messan and the other witnesses. Sayed Messan said in his evidence I saw the two wounded men. One was in a joli. He was not bleeding. The other was bleeding and he was brought supported. The names of the two men were given at the time." The next witness, Mubarak Miya, said that "Valunmia came there with the wounded in a joli." After this all the rest of the witnesses said that both the two men were brought and carried away in two jolis, and Karim Miraji went so far as to say "I did not see the wounded men, but I saw two jolis, in which they were carried. The faces of both the wounded men were covered with cloth during all the time they were there." The witness Sadardin Punjabhai (No. 227) is married to the sister of Kazi Azam Mia, accused No. 2, and Karim Miraz (No. 228) is th e son-in-law of the accused (No. 68.) Maluk Ali. But while we are unable to accept this story in its entirety, we think that some attempt was made by the Mahomedans to parade the only two wounded they could show with the natural impulse of giving the riot the appearance of having been provoked by an assault from Hindoos and of proving that there were casualties on their side as well as on that of the Hindoos. This must have taken place some time after the attack on the Jugmohan which the Pujari Sarveshwardas defended y flourishing his sword, if our surmise, is correct, that Alikhan Ismailkhan could have only received his cuts during the progress of the riot in that part of the Dehotsarg. We think that a body of Mahomedans tried to take these wounded men to the officers in the fields, but that probably this was the body which both Mr. Lalubhai and Mr. Motilal say they saw coming towards them while they had removed to a further distance in the fields, and sent a Jemadar to turn them back. Mr. Lalubhai says "the men who deposited the tajias went into the wada and began to throw stones at us. Thereupon I and the other officers went further south by about 20 or 25 paces. In the meantime about 50 or 75 Mussulmans came towards us with sticks in their hands from the raised ground lying towards the wav. I told the Vahivatdar that these men were coming towards us and that he should send his Jemadar to stop them. The Vahivatdar sent his Jemadar Sayed who went and met them. In consequence of what he told them the Mussalmans retreated towards the wav side." This is corroborated by Mr. Motilal, and it is not unlikely that the story about the two wounded men is so far true that they were being carried to be shown to the officers. But the crowd which admittedly accompanied them looked so menacing, and armed with sticks that the officers thought it prudent not to allow them to come near them. The next point in which there is contention between the prosecution and the defence is in reference to the presence of Bapalal Jamiatram (No. 21) and Makanji Narbheshankar (No. 19) at the field near Kharijal and of Ishvar Vishwanath (No. 54) and Ganda Devshankar (No. 65) in Dehotsarg at the time of the riots. At first, Durgardas Anandram (No. 27) was also included by the defence among those who were not on the spot at all as alleged by them. But after Mr. Maniprasad was, able not only to depose to Durgadas's presence of his own knowledge, but to point to his name in the list given by him to Mr. Lalubhai on the night of the 25th July, of the men belonging to his office who accompanies him to the fields, the contention as to this witness was withdrawn, and Mr. Branson admitted that he was present at the spot. With regard to Bapalal also, Mr. Maniprasad says that he was with their party when they went from the junction to Kharijal, though he admits that he does not remember seeing him in the fields. The defence have called several witnesses who say that they did not see Bapalal and Makanji in the fields at all, and Sayed Messan deposes that when he returned to the town to fetch arms he met these two men coming from the opposite direction, and that as they asked him for protection he took them to his house and placed them in a room. Sayede Messan's evidence is not necessarily in consistent with these men having been present as allegsd by them, for Makanji does not state that he remained in the fields all the time the officers were there, and Bapalal says that he was sent by the Superintendent to go and inform the Veraval Vahivatdar of the occurrences of the evening and ask him to communicate to them by telegraph to the Dewan Saheb. We are not disposed to attach any value to the evidence of the defence on this point, as it rests mainly upon the testimony of witnesses whom we are unable to consider as reliable. But it is unnecessary to discuss it, as, even if Bapalal and Makanji ware present, their evidence is so unsatisfactory and is so full of material contradictions between what they stated before the committing magistrate and what they state here, that we do not feel justified in using it against the accused. We have come to a similar conclusion with regard to the contention over Ishwar Vishwanath. We do not believe the evidence given by the defence to prove that Ishwar was in the town at the time he alleges that he was in Dehotsarg. Ibrahim Hajii No. 58 says that half a ghadi before sunset on the 25th july Ishwar came to his shop and inquired if there were no vegetables for sale in the market. Iskwali asked him to sell a dodhi which the witness had bought but he refused to oblige him. Ibrahim Ahmed (No388, who is nearly related to accused numbers 26, 41 and 69 says he met Ishwar accidently near the vegatable market. This is evidence which we cannot but regard as worth less, while on the other hand we have Ishwar's statements made to the police on the very next day, *i. e*, 26th July, which shows that his allegation with regard to his presence at Dehotsarg on the evening of the 25th July was made within 24 hours thereafter. On the 26th the police had a great deal of formal work to go through in connection with the police inquiry in the case, and we do not think it probable that the police or any other persons or person should have thought at so early a stage of getting up a false witness who had never been on the spot at all, while there was a large body of Hindoo policemen and officers as well as Hindoo visitors and inmates of the Dehotsarg available as witnesses. His presence is besides spoken to by a large number of other witnesses. But while we believe that Ishwar was at the scene of the riot, we cannot help entertaining considerable distrust of his evidence. When he proceeds to identify the accused persons who took specific parts in it, His account betrays traces of a deliberation in his movements giving him time to take careful note of the doings of the rioters, which does not seem to us to be natural in the hurry and alarm which must have prevailed. He is one of the SomparaBrahmins who act as birth-gors of the devotees and pilgrims to Dehotsarg, and his testimony appears to be influenced by the resentment natural under the circumstances at the outrages committed on plaes and men regarded by all Hindoos with devout veneration and a desire to bring the sacriligious perpetrators to justice not guided by a scrupulous regard for truth. Hhis present deposition is some thing more than an amplification of the statement made by him to the police on the 26th July. It adds material incidents, which, if he had really seen them, he was sure to have related and the police to have transcribed them, and it is also discrepant in several material particulars. He gave the names of 53 Mahomedans in his statement to the police and he has here identified 58 accused persons. It is difficult to believe that even with his acquaintance among the Patan Mahomedans in consequence of being employed in the shop of Isa Arbi Ishwar could have calmly taken note of so many persons in the uproar and confusion of the precipitate flight that must have ensued. In replying on behalf of the prosecution Mr. Jardine very properly admitted that it would not be safe to convict any of the accused persons on the sole testimony of Ishwar. With regard to Ganda Deoshankar (No. 65) the evidence to prove that he was not at Dehotsarg but in the town, is given by witnesses Tyab Ali (No. 359) and Nurmahomed Aba (No. 361) who say that Ganda purchased five seers of oil from Tyab Ali that evning. Tyab Ali is the brother of Ismael Ali (No. 4) maternal uncle of accused (No. 56) Abdulla Aba, and cousin of accused (No. 57) Abdulla Abu. Both witnesses admit that it is unusual for shops to be open on tajia day, and Tyab Ali further admits that Ganda was the only customer who came to his shop that day. He produces no entry to corroborate the sale. Against this is the evidence of several witnesses for the prosecution who speak to his presence in Dehotsarg and Ganda certainly mentioned the fact of his presence so early as the 26th July in his statement to the police. We see no reason to doubt that Ganda was present during the riot, and his evidence is not open to the same observations as that of Ishwar, except that being a Sompura Brahman and a tirth-gor, his testimony should be received with a certain amount of caution and circumspection.

We shall now proceed to consider what are the offences which are constituted and what are the charges which are established upon the facts which have been held to be proved. We think that all these Mahomedans who proceeded from the junction along the Dehotsarg road are guilty of the offence of disobeying the order lawfully promulgated by the Superintendent of Police not to proceed on that road under Sec. 34 of the Sourastra Penal Code corresponding to Sec. 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and are equally guilty of the offence of assaulting the policemen stationed at the junction in the execution of thier duty under Sec. 353 of the Indian Penal Code which applies to Junagadh by virtue of the circular of No. 448 of Sumvut 1935 directing a resort to the Indian Penal Code whenever there is a criminal liability created by that Act, which is not provided for in the local enactment. We futther consider that the Mahomedan crowd as soon as it left the junction in violation of the order not to proceed the Dehotsarg road, became an unlawful assembly, the common object of which was by means of criminal force and shew of criminal force to disobey the said order, to make a forcible entry into the compound of the Bhuria Bawa's temple and to carry their tajias through it, intending and knowing that such act would be regarded by Hindoos as an insult to their religion, and intending and knowing that such trespass would wound their feelings. There can be no doubt that as force and violence were used by this unlawful assembly, in prosecution of the common object, every member of it is guilty of the offence of rioting under Section 22 of the Savrashtra Penal Code. We have also came to the conclusion that not only are the individual members of the assembly, who can be proved to have committed with their own hands the offences of murder, voluntarily causing grievous hurt and hurt house trespass, and house-breaking, mischief, and the other offences laid in the charges guilty of the said offences, but every member assembly who continued to be a member of it, who it reached the wav, is equally guilty of the said offences of mischief, house-breaking, voluntarily causing grievous hurt, &c., but not of murder. Mr. Branson has argued that Section 149 of the Indin Penal Code is not extended to Junagadh by the circular of Sumvut 1935 abovementioned, as Section 149 creates no new offence as laid down in Queen-Empras vs. Bisheshar, Indian Law Report, 9 Allah. p. 645, and the circular directs that whenever an offence cannot be brought within the purview of the Junagadh Code, then the sections of the Indian Penal Code, should be resorted to.

We are unable to accede to this argument. In one sense it is perfectly true that Section 149 creates no new offence, but in the more comprehensive sense in which it is defined under Section 40 of the Indian Penal Code as "a thing made punishable" we think Section 149 does make certain acts, other than those in direct commission of offences, punishable. We think it is in that sense that the word offence is used in the circular, which therefore authorises resort to Section 149 of the I. P. C. * But it is not for all offences committed by a member of an unlawful assembly that other members of it become liable under Sec. 149. Such offence or offences must be committed in prosecution of the common object of the assembly or must be such as the members of that assembly knew to be likely to be committed in prosecution of that object. We have, therefore, to consider the question whether the offences of murder, house-breaking and mischief, &c., laid in the charges were committed in prosecution of the common object of that assembly or were such as the members of the assembly knew were likely to be committed in prosecution of the common object. The question thus reduces itself to a question of fact; and we have anxiously applied ourselves to a careful examination of the evidence to enable us to come to a finding in respect of it. There is no evidence that these offences were committed in prosecution of the common object. Were they such as members of the assembly knew to be likely to be committed in prosecution of that object? Suspicion and grave suspicion march close on the heels of knowledge of probability, and there is no more difficult task than of preventing one from running into the other. There are no rules or canons to guide us unerringly. We can only apply ourselves to the question as jurors who as judges of facts are expected to do by bringing to bear upon it the judgment and experience of men of the world. We have held that the common object of the assembly was to carry the tajias by a forcible entry into the compound of the Bhuria Bawa's Mandir. Such an outrage could not but rouse and wound the feelings of the Hindoos, and it is difficult to imagine that persons engaged in such a transaction would not know that the Hindoos would probably be led to resent the insult, and that mutual reprisals would result in injuries to person and property. We hesitate to think that bloodshed resulting in murder, though within the bounds of possible contingency, would be known to be a probable consequence. We shall, therefore, hold all the accused persons who would be proved to have continued as members of the unlawful assembly after it reached the wav to be guilty, by virtue of Section 149, of the charges relating to mischief, house-breaking, voluntarily causing hurt and grievous hurt, but not guilty of murder unless they are directly proved to have caused it themselves.

It remains for us now to consider the evidence against each of the accused persons as to his presence in the assembly and the part taken by him in the riots. We shall first lay down certain considerations which will guide us generally in scrutinizing and appreciating the evidence of identity. If an accused person is identified by sight only, we shall as a rule not consider the identification conclusive, bearing in mind the number of rioters, the confusion of the scene and the possible mistakes of a fancied or real resemblance. An element of reasonable doubt is thus introduced, of which we will give the benefit to the accused, unless it appears that the acquaintanceship by sight was a pre-existing and not a casual one. Again, where a witness has not named an accused in the early stages of the police enquiry, we shall regard his evidence as doubtful unless there are circumstances which satisfactorily account for the omission. We do not expect statements taken by the police immediately after the riots and in great hurry to be full and detailed. But the statements in this case show that while the description of the different incidents of the riots is taken down briefly and generally, care has been taken to elicit from the witnesses the name of every participator that they can possibly give. We must also bear in mind that the feeling of resentment to which we have adverted in dealing with Ishwar Vishwanath does not seem to be entirely absent from the witnesses who are drawn from the ranks of the Sompura Brahmins, and who are the principal witnesses of identification for the events that took place after the police were driven from the wav. Nothing can be more easy than to introduce false names amongst those who committed a particular act, especially when if they did not join in doing that particular thing, they were unquestionably somewhere about Dehotsarg about the same time. Mahashanker Ghela (No. 49) did not make any statement to the police till 1st September, 1893, and the account which he gives of his having left Patan one or two days after the riots to go on a round among his Yajmans is not satisfactory. It is difficult to accept what he says that, as he ran away from the chapri to the Amli tree on the north, be was able to identify ten of the accused who were engaged among others in beating Trikam Soni and Bramhanand immediately inside the door of the chapri. We should imagine it unlikely that he would stop to look in his flight, or that if he did, that he could identify so many people. Govindji Dayal (No. 50) another Sompura Brahmin, who had also been attracted to the chapri, says he climbed up the Gandi-tree when the Mahomedan attacked the chapri and recognised from thisp osition of vantage the accused who beat the bawas near the chapri and the agashi. We find it difficult to believe that any Hindoo would have got up a tree in the midst of the Mahomedan crowd where he could scarcely be concealed instead of running away straight to the Amli chowk while that way lay clear before them. Govind Dayal does not mention this fact of climbing Gundi tree in his statement to the police made on the 26th July. In that statement he mentioned the names of Valunmia and Azam Mia among those who struck down Bawa Baliramdas in the agashi, while here he only mentions that he saw them go from the chapri to the Amli. This circumstance creates a suspicion in our mind that the names of some of the most prominent Mahomedans may have been included by some of the witnesses in their statements taken on the 26th and 27th July more on speculation than on any personal knowledge of their complicity. Pranjiwan Bhugwan (No. 56), another Sompura Brahmin, breaks down so utterly in giving a consistent account of how he got into the north agashi, from where he alleges he saw Baliram killed and into the Kothar near the chapri from where he saw Nagardas killed, that it is difficult to resist the strong suscipicion that, while in all probability he ran away as hard as he could at the commencement of the assault, he introduces himself on the agashi and in the Kothar only to be able to testify to the transaction in those places. He has admitted that he turned approver and was a pardoned accomplice in a theft case. Revashanker Jetharam (No. 60) also a Sompura Brahmin, gives an account which materially contradicts his statements in his statement to the police. It is, besides, improbable, for running away from the chapri, he says that he hid himself for a time behind the Mahadeva in the ota past the Amli tree, and from there he heard the first and second accused standing near chapri give orders to beat Brahmins and Sadhus wherever they might be found. In the first place, we don't think that he would have stopped his running away at or behind the *ota*, and secondly, he could not from his place of concealment have easily seen or heard the two accused standing near the *chapri* and say what he deposes they said. The remarks we have made regarding the evidence of Govind Dayalji apply to the evidence of the Sompura Brahmin Harishanker Vasudeva (No. 64), who says he got up on the Amli tree which is only a few yards off from the Gandi tree on which Govind perched himself. When the Court went to view the different places mentioned in this case we observed that it would require some gymnastic skill and practised agility to get upon the Amli tree, and that even a person retreating in alarm could think of performing such a feat he would scarcely find himself in a place of safety in the tree. Harishanker says he remained in the tree till the Mahomedans dispersed and did what he might have easily done in the first instance, viz.; ran away to Naring Ghat. There is no trace in his statement to the police of his temporary residence in the Amli, from which place only it is that he recognised all the accused whom he now identifies. Jeyashanker Odhavji (No. 67) another Sompura Brahmin, who identifies four of the accused as engaged in beating at the chapri, sees the people from the chowk near the east door of Mahatrabhuja's bethak. He was first examined by the police on the 3rd September and he is unable to give any satisfactory explanation of the delay. It is difficult to believe that, in a case in which the Sompura Brahmins were keenly interested, this witness, if he could identify any of the guilty parties, should neither have been sent for by nor should have presented himself to the police in the course of of the preliminary investigation. Of the bawa witnesses, it is at present only necessary to say that the PujariBawaSarveshwards a totally broke down in identifying the accused, and he had to admit in cross-examination that his identifications before the committing magistrate and in this Court were of a hopelessly discrepant and confused character. His evidence on the point of identification must be entirely set aside. With regard to the two bawas Baldevdas (No. 66) and (Narandas No. 70) it is enough to compare their stories in this court with their statements made to the police on the 26th July to show that it is not possible to place any reliance upon their present allegations in which they profess to have seen the murder of Nagardas and Valabh Ratunji and the persons who committed them with their own eyes. It is true that Baldevdas must have been suffering from the injuries sustained by him when he made his first statement on the 26th July, but that is not sufficient to explain how it was that while he stated in it that the Bawas ran up the agashi and were killed and thrown down and that two sonis were killed, one of whom was burnt, and there is no trace of mention in it about Nagardas and Valabh. In this Court he has nothing to say about the sonis at all, only heard Baliramdas call out "Maharaj, Maharaj," but in their place has a long and circumstantial account of how he saw Nagardas, and Valabh killed. Even in the second statement made by him to the police on the 19th August, 1893 he speaks of having heard from the Pujari Bawa of "Nagardas and others" being killed and does not profess to have himself seen anything more than their dead bodies lying near the Jugmohun. The same process of developing and progressing inspiration distinguishes the evidence of Bawa Narandas, a lad of about 20 years. In his first statement to the police of the 26th July he stated that the Mahomedans at once killed Baliramdas, and flinging him down from the agasi, a few men threw him in the river, and that he himself was struck with stones, whereupon he ran away and went up on the Amli tree on the river side. He does not say in it, seeing Nagardas or Valabh killed, nor does he make the remotest reference to them. In this Court, he says that he did not see Baliramdes after the Katha finished till he saw his dead body the next morning, while he suddenly remembers the whole scene of the murder of Nagardas and Valabh. Upon a review of the whole of this evidence, we cannot help coming to the conclusion that these witnesses have either of themselves or by the influence of others been led to supplement their true story with false additions, particularly with the object of convicting the first two accused, Valun Miya and Azam Miya, with the murder of Nagardas and Valabh. Nearly the same obeservations apply to the evidence of Gajanan (No. 71). The material and important contradiction between his present story and those related by him to the police, and the committing magistrate deprive his evidence of all value. It is noticeable that in the statement made by Gajanand to the police on the 26th July he stated that Jekla was killed as he was flung in the direction of Nursing Ghat and his body thrown into the river, while here he has completely given the go-by to that incident. One other consequence of the infirmities which have been pointed out above in the evidence of the Brahmin and Bava witnesses is to dispose us not to convict any accused person on the testimony of a single witness coming from that class, though there may be nothing specific against that particular witness.

Applying the above observations to the consideration of the evidence against each of the accused persons, we find that there is no sufficient evidence against the following accused:—1 Ismail Ali (No. 4); 2 Rehman Noor (No. 5); 3 Chandshah Jamalsha (No. 7); 4 Dadla Jamal (No. 12); 5 Piraji Miraji (No. 14); 6 Mahomed Sheka (No. 15); 7 Abderehman Bawa Miya (No. 16); 8 Hasunchand (No. 18); 9 Shekbu Chand (No. 19); 10 Jamal Rahim (No. 20); 11 Osman Noor Mohmed (No. 21); 12 Khames Sad (No. 22); 13 Vali Mahomed Osman (No. 26); 14 Mehomed Ahmed (No. 27); 15 Ahmed Nurbhai Mujawar (No. 29); 16 Pira Abram Haji (No. 30); 17 Ahmed Mahomed Thobat (No. 31); 18 Ahmed Punja Bhadarka (No. 32); 19 Mahmed Ibhraim Khatki (No. 33); 20 Hasen Habib Khatki (No. 34); 21 Kala Miraj Rehman (No. 35); 22 Vali Abraham (No. 36); 23 Amda Aba Mujawar (No. 38); 24 Gandi Ahmed Kano (No. 39); 25 Juma Ahmed (No. 40); 26 iTar Mahomed Os

(accused No. 9). Ganda Devshanker (No. 65) says that he was one of the Mahomedans whom he saw striking Ambashanker. Jamal has called three witnesses (Nos. 251, 252 and 253) to prove that he was taken ill in the town as he was out with the tajias and helped by them to his house, but their evidence is weak and unsatisfactory. We must, therefore, convict Jamal Abahram (accused No. 8) of the same charges as the last accused, acquitting him of the rest.

Accused No. 9, Gani Maluk Gazi, is identified by Mr. Motilal and Jamadar Dulabhram as having been seen by them in the agashi as well as going by the Dehotsarg road. Naik Hanuman Prasad says he saw him strike Nagardas with an axe. But, as said before, he could not identify Gani Gazi before the magistrate, but said that he saw only Shekhu Chand and Amdu Aba, whom he pointed out. In his examination, before this Court, this accused says that he had a quarrel with Mr. Motilal, in consequence of which the latter bears him a grudge. His story is not supported by any evidence, and the dispute as related by him does not seem to be of a character which would induce a man of Mr. Motilal's position to give false evidence against him. His evidence as to *alibi* is not convincing. We must convict him of the same charges as accused, Ismail Juma (No. 6), acquitting him of the rest. Accused No. 10, Abbas Abraham, is identified by Mr. Motilal and Jamadar Dullabhram as having been seen by them in the agasi, as well as going by the Dehotsarg road. He has called three witnesses (Nos. 315, 316 and 337) to prove that he was ill that evening, but our opinion of their evidence is the same as that of the other evidence about *alibis*. We convict him of the same charges as Ismail Juma (accused No. 6), and acquit him of the rest. Accused No. 11, Abhram Gani Bakhai, is identified by Mr. Motilal and Fouzdar Harprasad, Jamadar Dullabhram and Hanumanprasad as going by the Dehotsarg road. Mr. Maniprasad so far supports them that he says that Bakhai was at the junction, as admittedly he was, and that he did not see this accused return to the town or go by the Sadak. In his examination before this Court, Bakhai stated that he had accompanied the officers from the town to the Junction, and that from the junction too he accompanied them to Kharijal. No questions were asked in cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution as to Bakhai having gone with them to Kharijal, and the same unreliable witnesses were called for the defence to prove his presence there as were called for accused No. 2, Ajamia. Sanga Bhim (No. 30) says he saw Bakhai near the wall of the Wada after the Police file was broken. Mr Motilal, Jamadar Dullabhram, Hanumanprasad and Kano Patel, all say that they saw him on the agasi. We hold him guilty of the same charges as Ismail Juma, accused No. 6, and convict him of the same, acquitting him of the rest. Accused No. 13, Gani Habib Khatki, is identified by Fouzdar Harprasad and Jamadar Dullabhram as going by the Dehotsarg road, and is recognised by Mr. Motilal, though by sight only, as having been on the agashi and as being engaged in breaking the Samad in the Wada. The two Kagli Patels, Kamo and Mulo, identify him, though by sight only, as having been on the agashi. Hanumanprasad says he saw this accused near the chapri, and Jamadar Dullabhram says he saw an axe in the accused's hands. Five witnesses (Nos. 270, 271, 269, 295, 323, 392) are asked to prove that he was in his house on the evening of the tajia day, and that he was suffering from bad eyes. This evidence is unsatisfactory and unconvincing, and we must convict him of the same charges as Imail Juma (accused No. 6), and acquit him of the rest. Accused No. 23, Ismail Yakub, is identified by Mr. Motilal and Fouzdar Harprasad and partly by Mr. Maniprasad as having been present at the junction and gone by the Dehotsarg road. He admits his presence in Dehotsarg, being one of the two wounded men who were alleged to have been taken in jolis to the town. In his examination before this Court he alleged that he accompanied the tajias in consequence of a vow to that effect, and that he was struck near the lane with a stone on the left knee, and another on the right side, and that he fell down insensible. In consequence of his injuries he was under medical treatment for more than a month, and passed blood for 15 or 20 days. The injuries which he mentions seem hardly accountable by the story of the two stones, and the evidence of Fouzdar Harprasad and Kano Patel, who recognised him among the Mahomedans on the agashi, lends some colour to the surmise that it was perhaps this accused who was the Mahomedan reported, as Mr. Lalubhai stated in his report to the Dewan on the night of the 25th July, to have fallen from the agashi. However that may be, there can be no doubt of the complicity of this accused in the riot, and we find him guilty of the same charges as Ismail Juma, accused No. 6, and acquit him of the rest. Accused No. 24, Miraj, Fatu Patel, and accused No. 25, Nur Jamal Punja, are clearly identified by Mr. Lalubhai, Mr. Motilal and Mr. Kirpashanker and Jamadar Dullabhram as having gone by the Dehotsarg road. Jama. Punja is also identified by Fouzdar Harprasad. Jamadar Dullabhram further says that he saw both of them in the lane pushing the policemen. Both of them deny that they went out of the town and accompanied the Tajias, and the usual *alibi* evidence is given on their behalf. This evidence seems to be even more improbable than the rest; for it goes to establish that the two leading men of the Nainikhel, having Tajias in which they were specially interested, entirely stayed away with all the male members of their family from accompanying them because each happened to have a son suffering from fever on that day. We are unable to accept such evidence. Fouzdar Kirpashanker found them near the Nahna gate in connection with the dispute about the pipal tree as their Tajias were passing out. We must find them guilty of the same charges as Ismail Juma, accused No. 6, and acquit them of the rest.

Accused No. 37, Ismal Nurmahomed, is identified by Mr. Motilal, though by sight only, as having gone by the Dehotsarg road and having seen him on the agasi. He is corroborated by the Patels, Kano and Mulo, who saw him on the agasi. His defence is that he is on bad terms with the Patels, and he has called witnesses Nos. 298, 336, 353 and 366 to prove that he had roja in the town. Mulo and Kano had given his name as early as the 26th July, and we do not think we should disbelieve them on this point. We find this accused guilty of the same charges as Ismail Juma, accused No. 6, and acquit him of the rest.

Accused No. 54, AliSheka, is identified by Fouzdar Harprasad as going by the Dehotsarg road, and Mr. Motilal and Mr. Kirpashanker indentify him by sight to the same effect. His defence is that he was suffering from guinea-worm in the leg, and his brother-in-law, Miah Ismal (No. 368), was called to prove that he had helped him home in the evening from the gate. But no explanation is forthcoming as to how he got to the Viraval gate, where he undoubtedly was at the time when the tajias came and passed out. Among the three other witnesses called to prove his *alibi* in the usual fashion, there is a Hindoo witness, Ramdas, No. 370, who says that he saw him about sunset in his house when he went to buy milk of him, as he did most evenings, and that he was then ill with guinea-worm. But it is clear he was not so ill, but that he could come to the gate. We find him guilty of the same charges as Ismail Juma, accused No. 6, and we acquit him of all the rest.

Accused No. 70, Jamal Khanji, is identified by Ambashanker Ratanji as having struck him with a stick on the head, and Jamadar Dullabhran identifies him by sight as having gone by the Dehotsarg road. Ambashanker gave the name of the accused as early as the 27th July, when he was first examined by the police. The evidence with regard to his *alibi* is of witnesses who are all related to him (Nos. 271, 383, 384, 385) and is not of a character to carry conviction. We find him guilty of charges Nos. 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 14, 18, 20, 22, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, and we further find him guilty on charge No. 24 in so far as we convict him of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Ambashanker Ratanji.

Accused No 74, Salemahomed Hasan, is proved to have accompanied the tajias to Dehotsarg on his own admission, being one of the wounded men produced by the Mahomedans. He must be held guilty of the same charges as Ismail Juma, accused No. 6, and be acquitted of the rest.

Accused No. 75, Aleekhan Ismailkhan, is the other wounded Mahomedan, who was alleged to have been wounded with a sword. We have already discussed his account of himself above. Jamalkhan (No. 32) and Nur Mahomed Isak (No. 28) say that they heard him cry out that he was wounded with a sword somewhere near Bhuria Bava's Musdir, and we cannot but believe that he was taking an active part in the riot in Dehotsarg, most probably in the interior of Bhuria Bava's Mandir. We find him guilty of the same charges as Ismail Juma, accused No. 6, and acquit him of the rest.

Accused No. 76, Ahmed Isabl Lulo, is identified by Ambashanker Ratanji as one of the two men who struck him with a stick on the head, the other being Jamal Khanji (accused No. 70), and Ganda Devshanker (No. 65) corroborates him on this point. Mulo and Kano recognize him by sight as having been seen by them on the agasi. The evidence on his behalf to prove an *alibi* given by witnesses No. 323, 373 and 374 is worthless, and we convict him of the same charges as Jamal Khanji, accused No. 70, and acquit him of the rest.

The charges of which we have convicted the accused persons above mentioned appear numerous, but they ring changes in some cases on parts of the same transaction or offence, and many of them raise only a constructive liability under sec. 149 of the Indian Penal Code. In passing sentences upon the accused persons whom we have found guilty, we have taken into account the long period, approaching to nearly nine months, for which they have been kept in jail pending trial, but we do not think that justice would be done if we pass any lighter sentences than those we are going to do. The tabular-record for each convicted person will show the different sentences we have passed for each charge for which we can pass separate sentences, but it will be sufficient if we state here the aggregate period for which we sentence each of the convicted persons. The sentence we pass on each of the following accused persons, *viz.*, Valan Mya Kasam Mya, accused No. 1, Habib Tar, No. 3, Jamal Abraham, No. 8, Ebrahim Gani Bakhai, No. 11, Miraji Fatu, No. 24, Nur Jamal, No. 25, Ali Sheka, No. 54, is that each of them do suffer rigorous imprisonment for an aggregate period of three years. The sentence we pass on Ajam Mya Aba Mya Kaji, No. 2, is that he do suffer rigorous imprisonment for an aggregated period of two years and ten months. The sentence we pass on each of the following accused persons, *viz.*, Jamal Khanji, accused No. 70, and Ahmed Isab Lulo, accused No. 76, is that each of them do suffer rigorous imprisonment for an aggregate period of four years. The sentence we pass on each of the following accused persons, *viz.*, Ismail Jamal, No. 6, Gani Malak Gazi, No. 9, Abas Abbraham, No. 10, Gani Habib, No. 13, Ismail Yakub, No. 23, Ismail Nur Mahomed, No. 37, and Alikhan Ismailkhan, is that each of them do suffer rigorous imprisonment for an aggregate period of five years. The sentence we pass on Sale Mahomed Hasan, No. 74, is that he do suffer rigorous imprisonment for an aggregate period of one year.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 4TH OF JUNE, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·500	W	2	113·0	89·0	23	...	...	−0·13
Agra	29·494	S W	6	116·0	90·2	29	...	...	−0·03
Cawnpore	29·582	S S E	4	110·4	82·6	43	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·488	N N E	5	114·2	85·2	42	...	...	−0·13
Jhansi	29·534	N W	5	110·2	94·7	29	...	...	−0·19
Jacobabad	29·502	S S W	5	119·5	85·5	42	...	...	...
Karachi	29·662	W S W	21	93·0	81·2	82	...	...	...
Jeypore	29·575	S W	9	112·2	89·4	45	...	...	−0·06
Ajmere	29·632	W	15	105·4	82·5	58	...	...	−0·04
Deesa	29·705	W	16	107·9	81·0	57	...	...	−0·02
Ahmedabad	29·755	N W	6	105·3	83·1	64	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·704	W S W	27	100·9	89·4	79	...	...	−0·01
Rajkot	29·743	W	20	100·9	79·2	62	...	...	−0·14
Veraval	29·739	W	7	89·4	81·2	85	...	...	...
Neemuch	29·651	W	12	103·8	80·7	61	...	...	−0·09
Indore	29·689	S W	10	107·6	79·6	67	...	...	−0·37
Saugor	29·578	W S W	7	107·4	84·6	39	...	...	−0·12
Jubbulpore	29·573	W	5	108·5	89·1	34	...	...	−0·29
Hoshangabad	29·638	W	5	107·9	87·0	51	...	...	−0·31
Khandwa	29·648	N W	18	101·2	84·3	60	...	...	−0·31
Raipur	29·582	W S W	11	110·3	84·4	49	...	...	−0·31
Nagpur	29·628	W N W	12	111·3	78·6	50	0·25	0·25	−0·46
Amraoti	29·643	W N W	10	107·7	84·2	47	...	..	−0·45
Akola	29·639	W	9	105·2	87·7	56	...	..	−0·35
Surat	29·774	W N W	5	99·2	82·1	61	...	..	−0·27
Malegaon	29·747	W S W	17	101·4	78·6	59	...	..	−0·35
Bombay	29·796	N W	12	92·1	83·2	75	...	0·23	−1·15
Poona	29·786	W N W	20	95·0	74·8	60	...	..	−0·67
Aurangabad	29·729	N W	8	101·6	76·2	53	..	...	...
Sholapur	29·779	N W	15	102·7	76·0	73	..	..	−0·63
Ratnagiri	29·798	N N W	8	91·3	81·8	75	0·01	0·38	−2·58
Belgaum	29·802	N W	1	91·3	68·8	71	...	..	−0·85
Goa	29·802	N W	13	89·1	82·4	77	0·05	0·39	...
Karwar	29·817	W N W	3	92·3	79·3	71	..	0·04	−1·22
Mangalore	29·855	E N E	2	87·3	74·9	86	0·07	1·71	−2·05
Calicut	29·855	Calm	9	84·3	73·5	88	0·47	1·61	−1·77
Cochin	29·845	Calm	34	81·3	74·7	83	0·29	1·14	−2·09
Bangalore	29·875	W S W	8	84·2	64·8	86	0·48	1·35	+1·09
Secunderabad	29·754	W S W	14	101·8	79·2	63	..	..	−0·51
Masulipatm	29·660	W N W	10	106·7	82·5	68	...	0·04	−0·44
Bellary	29·836	W	13	101·5	76·9	63	..	..	−0·30
Cuddapah	29·757	W	...	105·3	77·9	74	0·17	0·17	−0·45
Madras	29·758	W N W	7	104·0	80·0	62	0·02	0·02	−0·26
Coimbatore	29·815	S	5	92·4	69·8	81	...	0·11	−0·19
Trichinopoly	29·794	W S W	5	101·1	77·8	66	...	...	−0·20
Negapatam	29·781	S W	10	99·1	79·3	59	..	..	−0·22
Colombo	29·895	W S W	16	86·0	74·0	76	0·51	2·28	+0·79
Aden	29·767	W	9	96·3	79·8	77	...	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction over the whole country. Readings are lowest in the North-West Provinces and highest in the extreme south and on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are steep. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Cawnpore, Allahabad and Mangalore, southerly at Coimbatore, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The fore has been modrate to strong at Ajmere, Bhuj, Rajkot, Khandwa, Akola, Malegaon, Poona, Sholopur, Goa, Secunderabad, Bellary and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Ajmere, 24 at Poona, 22 at Bhuj, Neemuch and Indore, 20 at Khandwa, Rajkot and Akola, 18 at Amraoti and Secenderabad and 16 at Jeypore. The maximum tenperature is from 5 to 7° above the normal at Jocobabad, Delhi, Azra, Allahabad, Jeypore, Jubulpore, Nagpur, Amraoti, Sholapur, Belgaum, Karwar, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah and Madras, and the minimum 4 to 8° in excess at Secunderabad, Ratnagiri, Akola, Amraoti, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubulpore, Saugor, Jeypore, Jhansi, Agra and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 119° at Jocobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore. Humidity ceanges are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Madras Pre-idency, Gujarat, Rajputana, Berar, on the Malabar Coart and at Nagpur, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Poona, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa and Karwar. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Nagpur, Ratnagiri, Goa, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Cuddapah, Madras and Colombo. The isobars on the West Corst indicate that light to gentle south-westerly winds are blowing in the Arabian Sea and that monsoon-like weather conditions prevail on the Malabar Coast. In Mysore and the Bombay and Madras Presidencies local scattered showers are probable. The monsoon winds are strengthening in force at Colombo and this morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour. About half an inch of rain has fallen at Colombo, where the sky is overcast and the ser is rough,

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

Sunday's observations show that barometric changes for the past twenty-four hours are generally very small, and the pressure distribution is unchanged. Pressure has given way slightly in the Punjab; and the temperature continues to increase in North-West India. The temperature yesterday was most largely in excess in the Central Provinces, where it was averaged four degrees above the normal. The highest temperature was registered yesterday in Sind and the Punjab, the highest being 118° at Jacobadad. Westerly winds again are setting in the North-West Provinces and southerly winds are increasing in Bengal. Westerly winds are general on the West Coast, but are feeble. Light showers have fallen at coast stations from Bombay southwards, hence the feeble advance. Monsoon winds on the Arabian Sea are in progress. Moderate and fairly general rain has fallen in Burma and Assam. Tavoy, Moulmein, and Silchar each report two inches. In North-West India hot dry weather with clear skies and increasing temperature obtains.

JUNE 4.

Monday's observations show that the pressure changes are generally small in amount, but are very irregular, more especially in Central Punjab, the Deccan, and Bengal. The pressure is in a considerable defect in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, and is normal or in slight excess in Burma, the Peninsula, and Central India. The temperature has increased briskly over Northern and Central India. The mean temperature for the past twenty-four hours has been five degrees in excess in the Central Provinces, four in the North-West Provinces, and three in the Punjab and Rajputana. The highest temperatures were registered in Upper Sind and South Punjab. Winds are strengthening again in Colombo and the sea is rough. Showers have fallen in Burma, Assam, East Bengal, the Circars, and the West Coast districts. No important change in the weather has been recorded except that it is becoming feebly unsettled in Northern India.

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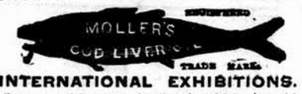

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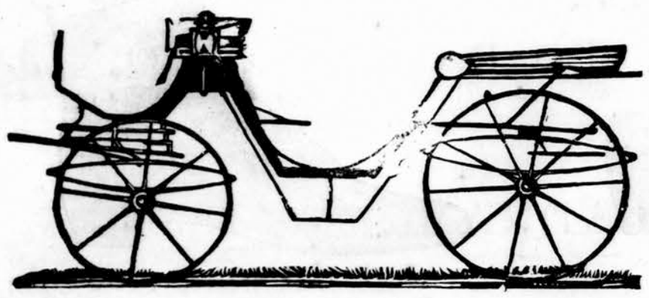

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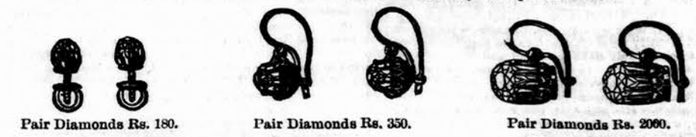

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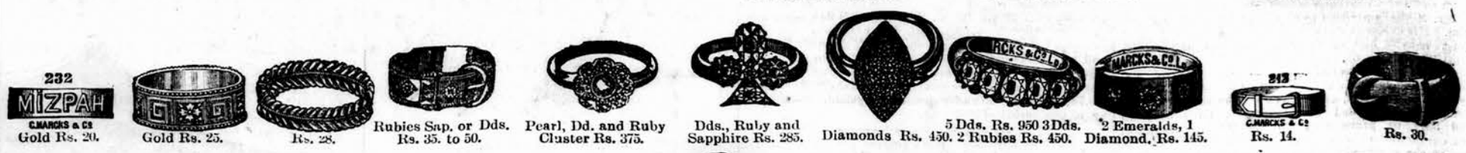

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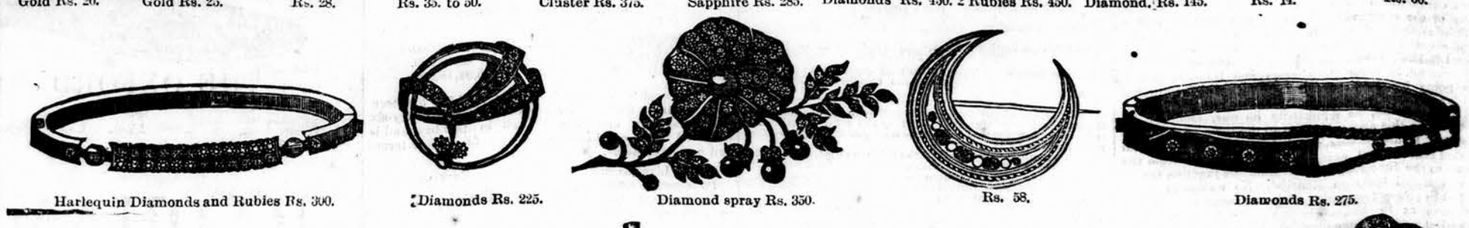

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